ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,068—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
S.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4709	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
S.I. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
S.I. ROME	5545	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
S.I. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
S.I. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5172	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
S.I. BRITANIA	6025	J. L. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd ,,
S.S.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6780	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
S.I. EGYPT	6000		13th ,,

The Steamers marked S. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked S.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 336	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Waliuschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Breilich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 3, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing actions. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th Aug. about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Sharab, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCKANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE and MELLOW SPIRIT at a VERY LOW PRICE EQUAL in MANY RESPECTS to some of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash	Rs.	23 8
Credit	,,	26 4

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TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	,,	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	,,	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	,,	21 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 300 varieties for any class of work.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without ,,	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	,, 14 and ,, 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	,, 1-2 and ,, 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit	,, 1-7 and ,, 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Egle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	,, 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
	Credit	,, 1-11 and ,, 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	,, 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	,, 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	,, 14

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

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SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED.

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The Topography is contributed by Mr. Alex. Inkson McConnochie, the well-known writer on the scenery of the Deeside Highlands, and will be found both concise and interesting; the accuracy of the information is vouched for by the Author's intimate knowledge of the subject.

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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

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HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
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Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
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OUR SUPPLIES of English, and Italian Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, etc., are constantly renewed with the best and fresh stocks from only the well-known Houses, and we guarantee their quality and freshness.

Reduced Cash Price Lists Free on Application.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—			Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	,,	9 0
Isabels do.	50 do.	,,	7 8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	,,	7 0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	,,	5 0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	,,	3 0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100	,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	,,	6 8
Habano 2A do.	100	,,	4 8
Cartado 1A do.	100	,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH,
AT 5-30 P.M.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN

Will give one of their celebrated

SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC RECITALS.

Admission Rs. 2 and 1. Special Rates for Students obtainable from the Principals of the Various Colleges and Schools. Plan for Reserved Seats open at SOUNDY & Co.

ALL persons having claims against, or who are in any way indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. HOWARD NEWTON, Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, are hereby requested to communicate with Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bombay, on or before August 15, 1897, after which date no claims will be entertained.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1897, at 3-30 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Narandas Tuckersey Mooljee as a Director of the Company, in place of Mr. Vundrayandas Purshotumdas, deceased, and of Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee as an additional Director.

4TH.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૰,

f.s. DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1897.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st August, 1897, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will and Codicil annexed) De bonis non of the Property and Credits of HIRANJI BAPUBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

TRIVENIBAI, (widow of said deceased), and mother of LILAVANTI, the minor daugter and residuary heir of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration, (with the Will and Codicil annexed) De bonis non.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 3rd day of July, 1897.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged. SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of SAL or TEAK SLEEPERS for BRIDGES are required by the 31st December, 1897, the sleepers being 10 feet by 10 inches by 8 inches cut square from sound timber. The rate quoted per sleeper must include delivery at the Bezwada or Kanore Terminal of the Bezwada-Madras Railway—and quotation will also be received for delivery at Nellore as well as at Bezwada or Kanore. Arrangements will be made to pass lots of sleepers not less than 400 in number at any station on the East Coast, Southern Mahratta, South Indian or Madras Railways. Lots of less than 400 will be passed at the places of delivery mentioned above. Tenderers should state the number they undertake to supply and the date of completion of delivery. In the event of tenders being at the same or nearly the same rates preference will probably be given to the lots which will be delivered earliest. For further particulars and forms of tenders apply to the Engineer-in-Chief, Bezwada-Madras Railway, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for leave or Winter Season.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2.) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Tribhovandas Purjeevuudas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Administrative Railway Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gumfro, on MONDAY, 16th August, 1897, Tenders for the supply of 33,000 tons of best BENGAL STEAM COAL, for the 12 month-, commencing from 1st November, 1897, to be delivered in Bombay Harbour, in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

November 1897	3,000 Tons
December 1897	7,000 ,,
January 1898	7,000 ,,
February 1898	2,000 ,,
March 1898	2,000 ,,
April 1898	2,000 ,,
August 1898	2,000 ,,
September 1898	3,000 ,,

Tenderers should give full description of coal and colliery from which to be supplied and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into boats alongside. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

The coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent, and should be superscribed "Tenderr for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 428 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS and SHAMORERAI.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Gocouldas, Mathuradas Gocouldas, Purmanandas Gocouldas, Morarjee Gocouldas and Madhowdas Gocouldas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Goculdhisjee Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhooj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old Survey No. 293 New Survey No. 425 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4464-4465-4466-4467 and 4470 and 1st cost Nos. 24, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 6, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 45 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vithuldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree dated eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 5 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " ,, Rs. 76 ,, Rs. 40 ,,

For these Creams of Champagnes
Apply to
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44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
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Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as whatever [illegible] that does not after a short time prove [illegible] will be known in the Market. Highest merit or [illegible]—SINGER COMPANY [illegible] in 1858.

RIDING BREECHES
THE "PERFECTUM."

	Rs.	A.
WHITE DRILL FOR POLO	13	0
WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	16	12
WHITE OR DRAB MOLESKIN	16	12
WHITE OR DRAB ELASTIC TWILL	20	4
FANCY VELVET CORDS	27	0
FANCY WHIPCORDS	27	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORDS	27	0
WHITE SILK FOR RACING	40	8
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CASH OR V.-P. P.

KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES
WITH BOXCLOTH CONTINUATIONS

For Shooting or Riding ; A large variety of Tweeds, &c.

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PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... ,, 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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PRICE.....Rs. 5,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,390
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	15,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	139
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	663
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	680
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	810
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,630
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,090
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,080
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	740 xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	990
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bellhouse	1,200	500	500	25	740
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,520
Imperial Cotton	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	530
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,180
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800 xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Loopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,400
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,210
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	355
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,295
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,075
Soonderdas	780	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	830
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	365
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lakhmidas Shanker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500 nom.
Western India	1,320	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Glinning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Hellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	137½
Brenda Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	192½
Broach City Press Co., Lp	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	132½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	300	500	500	33	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Benar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1674
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	140
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	20	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	24
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	150 xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	387
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	174 xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065 xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	130
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	29½ xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	615
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	15-13	
China Leaf	"	15-10	Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	15-8	"
Do. do. new	"	15-6	"
Australia, bar Gold	"	15-9	
Bombay bar Gold	"	15-7	
Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Dragoons	"	16-2	
Silver 1/7	"	76-10	
Do. 11/9	"	76-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 3-48m., 3-31a. Low water, 9-6m., 9-57a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bank of Bombay, 4 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 5 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, Convocation Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Prize-giving, Frere-Fletcher School, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Majunga Nosebi, Diego Suarez, Tamatave and Mauritius per, extra s. s. Mahomedi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th instant.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Manmohandas Dayaldas Shroff, in Gujerati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "The Astral Light."

SHAKESPERIAN AND DRAMATIC RECITAL.—At the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nunn will give one of their Shakesperian and dramatic recitals. A particularly attractive programme is offered. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, and it will be noticed that special rates of admission are announced for students of schools and colleges.

BURGLARY AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Bhowan Mahadeo, who keeps a shop at Duncan Road for the sale of grain, has reported to the police that during his absence from the shop, between 6-30 and 7 p.m., his shop had been broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 170, stolen from a drawer. The ornaments had been held by the complainant in pledge, and belonged to his customers.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a Mahomedan, named Esmail Khan Mahomed Khan, residing in Hoozria Street, noticed the dead body of a man floating on the surface of the water in the Mustan Tank. He informed the police, who had the body removed out of the tank. The body was dressed in a bundee and lungotee, and appeared to be that of a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-five years, belonging to the weaver class. There were no marks of violence on the body. Buttakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one claimed the body. Mr. Turner, the cororer, held an inquest, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned an open verdict.

REPORTED THEFT AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Mr. H. Vogel, a jeweller, carrying on business at Meadow Street, has reported to the police that, on Monday morning last, three soldiers, belonging to the Royal Artillery, walked into his shop and asked to be shown some watches. The complainant went behind a screen to fetch the watches, leaving the soldiers standing close to his work table, on which a gold ring, valued at Rs. 20, was lying. He returned to the men in a few seconds, and showed them several watches, but the soldiers left without making any purchases. Shortly after the soldiers had left, the complainant found the gold ring missing from the table.

MUNIFICENT BENEFACTIONS.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies solemnized last evening in connection with the death of Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the sum of Rs. 40,390 was set apart for charitable purposes. Of this, Rs. 10,000 were subscribed from the funds of the deceased lady, Rs. 20,000 by her husband, Mr. Cowasjee, Rs. 8,150 by the several sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren of Bai Jerbai, Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and his children, and Rs. 640 by her other near relatives. The purposes to which these several sums will be appropriated will be determined hereafter.

A GIRL RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at De Lisle Road, on view of the body of Nukkee, a Hindu girl, aged four years, residing with her parents on that road. On Tuesday morning the deceased and her elder sister, about seven years of age, were playing on the footpath, in front of the house, when a victoria came from the direction of the Byculla station. Suddenly the deceased girl ran out of the footpath, and in attempting to cross the road, came in front of the victoria. The driver tried to pull up, but before he could do so, deceased was knocked down by the horse's head and the front left wheel passed over her head. The driver pulled up five or six paces after the accident. The girl was picked up nearly dead, bleeding from her nose and ears, and taken into her house, where she died shortly afterwards. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on the 3rd instant, says:—A complaint has been lodged in the court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, Thana, against Mr. Kasinath Vishnoo Fadke, editor and proprietor of the "Aronodoy," for taking away documents, belonging to the Local Government, from the Municipal Office, without the permission or consent of the chairman or the secretary, Thana Municipality. The case is to come off on the 7th instant.—It is said that Haripant Ramchandar alias Tatya Saheb Natu, the brother of Sirdar Bala Saheb Natu, is well treated and looked after in the Thana Jail.—There were 20 cases of cholera and 10 deaths among the prisoners in the Thana Jail during the last week, and 2 or 3 sepoys were found attacked with the same malady yesterday. Two cases took place yesterday and two to-day in the Parbhoo's chawls at Thana. There were 15 cases of cholera, and 10 deaths among the koonbees and dheds at Kalwa during the last week. The village of Kalwa is situated on the Kalyan side of Bombay creek, and is about quarter-of-a-mile from Thana.—Slight showers of rain are falling at intervals.

FATAL FALL OFF A LOFT IN SLEEP.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Mahadoo Khundoo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Cursetji Saklaji Street. Deceased returned from his native country about a week ago, and had been putting up as a boarder at the house of a caste-fellow in the above locality. He had been working as a labourer on the Drainage Works. About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, he returned home, and having taken his meal, went to sleep on a loft in the room. About half-past 7 o'clock, on the following morning, Mahadoo, probably while rolling in bed in his sleep, fell off the loft on to the ground, with head foremost, a height of five or six feet. He then complained of pain in his neck, and was unable to move his limbs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that he had a dislocation of one of the spinal bones of the neck and there was complete paralysis of both the upper and lower extremities. He did not rally under treatment, and died in the evening. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to dislocation of the neck, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Mahomedan cemetery, at Sonapore, touching the death of Kassim Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan lad, aged seventeen years, residing with his mother at Serang Street. The deceased, who was a hawker in boot-laces, matches, etc., left home on Tuesday afternoon, taking some money from his mother, which he said he would pay to a Moola (priest) to pray over his father's grave. About 6 o'clock in the evening a Mahomedan, who had gone to the Sonapore burial-ground to pray, saw some people looking into a well in the compound of the cemetery. He went up to the well, and on looking in, noticed some air-bubbles rising to the surface of the water, and some clothes lying near the well. These circumstances led the Mahomedan to suspect that someone was in the well, and he accordingly gave information at the mosque in the cemetery. Two Mahomedans dived in, and brought out the body of the deceased, life being then extinct. It was stated that many Mahomedans after prayer go into the well to swim, and the deceased might have followed suit, and was accidentally drowned. There being no marks violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE rain once more interfered with the carrying out of the programme, and only two events were able to be decided, viz., tent-pegging by half-sections and the bare-backed spiral race. The former event was won by Messrs. Reddie and Proctor, and the latter by Mr. Proctor. The rain came down after the second event and prevented further sport. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING BY HALF-SECTIONS.

Messrs. Reddie and Proctor	}	1
" John and Webster	}	2

Also competed: Messrs. Hicks and McCausland; Froome and Young; Prall and Moore.

BARE-BACKED SPIRAL RACE.

1st Heat—Messrs. John and Webster		1 ½
		0 ½
2nd " " Couvela and Parmentur		1 ½
		0 ½
3rd " " Proctor and McCausland		1 ½
		0 ½
FINAL HEAT.		
Mr. Proctor		1
" Couvela		2
" John		3

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

PRESENTATION TO AN EDUCATIONIST AT CUTCH BHUJ.

SUNDAY, the 25th ult., was a red-letter day in the history of the Alfred High School, Bhuj. A large and influential gathering took place in the spacious central hall of the building, at about 2 p.m., on the occasion of the presentation of an address to the popular head-master of the local High School, Mr. Laxmidas Raoji, who under the liberal patronage of his Highness the Maharaja of Cutch left this for England to make himself acquainted with the educational system in vogue there. Amongst those present were Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, Rao Bahadur Motilal, the Dewan Sahib; Mr. Chhotalalbhai, the Huzur Secretary; Mr. Ranchhodabhai, the Huzur Assistant; Messrs. Bulakhidas and Mohunlal, the judges of the Varisht Court; Dr. Damania, the State Surgeon; the Revenue Commissioner and Police Commissioner, Messrs. Chotamlal and Prabhulal; Mr. Pallonji, the Superintendent of Correspondence, Agency Office; the Educational Inspector, and many other officers of the State, besides a goodly concourse of pupils, past and present, who had mustered strong to do honour to their worthy head-master. The proceedings opened with the speech of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai who occupied the chair. He expressed his great satisfaction at being present on that peculiar occasion, because he said that he took great interest in the educational work of the province when he was Minister, and he was now pleased to find that there was a steady progress in that direction. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the success of Mr. Luxmidas as an educationist, and he said that it was in the fitness of things that he should go to England to learn more about the subject which he had made his own. Mr. Laxmidas, he added, belonged to the Bhatia community, in whose veins flows the blue blood of the Kshatriyas, and which is noted for a love of enterprise in the Bombay Presidency, and he made no doubt that he would meet with the success he eminently deserved. Then Mr. Harjivan, tutor to the heir-apparent, spoke a few words about the manifold qualities of the head-master which had come under his personal observation and read before the meeting a poem he had composed in his honour. He was followed by Mr. Motilal, an ex-student, who, as the representative of the students, past and present, read his speech describing the history of the movement, and declared among other things that a fund was set on foot with the object of connecting permanently Mr. Luxmidas' name with the school, and that a good sum was already subscribed and that more rupees were expected and that they had forthwith arranged that two prizes, one for good conduct and another for best recitation, named after him, should be given every year from the interest of the fund. He further said that the assistant masters had also arranged between them to present every year a silver medal to a deserving student, called "the Luxmidas' memorial medal." He then spoke in feeling terms of the love Mr. Luxmidas bore towards students, and the personal interest he took in them, and wished all success in this his praiseworthy venture. Mr. Jevat, who came after him expressed on behalf of the Debating Society of the School his deep regret on the departure of Mr. Luxmidas who he said was ever ready as the president of the meeting to further their interests, and made their proceedings interesting and instructive by his frequent and impromptu addresses. He was followed by Mr. sherali, who also spoke in similar feeling terms about him. Then Mr. Ratilal one of his past pupils read a poem in English composed by him. Mr. Kanaiyalal one of the present pupils, then read the address which ran as follows:—

To Mr. Luxmidass Rowji, 'Head Master, Alfred High School, Bhuj.

Honoured Sir,—It is with all humbleness and respect that we, students and ex-students of the Alfred High School, Bhuj, beg to give expression to the heartfelt feelings of respect which we always cherish for you on this the occasion of your departure to England. We receive this your departure with mingled feelings; we are glad to anticipate that your sterling qualities both of the head and heart will get wider field to shine in, and that improved and benefited by the opportunities the metropolis of the world will place before you, you will be able to transfer your utility to higher walks of life, for which you are so eminently fitted; but with all that we cannot help regretting deeply that we thus lose in you an ideal teacher, taskmaster, parent, friend, councillor, all combined in one. The success which has attended your work throughout your career of fifteen years, in this institution, the great erudition you have brought to bear upon the work, the personal interest and almost paternal care which you have invariably shown for each and every student you came in contact with, and the high state of discipline and efficiency in which you have placed the institution are facts patent to all, interested in the education al work in Cutch and need no further comment from us. But let us assure you that we appreciate all this as no one can, that the memory of the many hours passed with duly so dull from the school-boy point of view but in your case ever enlivened by your genial presence, contagious enthusiasm, kindly forbearence, encouraging patience, and clear and interesting exposition, will endure for ever, and that it is with full hearts and sad, that we contemplate the severance of your connection with this institution,—so good and beneficient in general, so sweet and pleasant to us in particular. However, the event must be endured, and we in a true spirit of resignation close this our humble address by a fervent and heartfelt prayer. May success crown all your ventures. May you be spared for many, many years to come with full energies to continue your life of utility, and may your share in the enjoyment of wordly comforts be large. Comme il faut.—We beg, &c.

The address was presented to him in a beautiful silver casket of Cutch workmanship, and then Mr. Luxmidas replied in his usually eloquent and feeling way. He said that he was not prepared for such an enthusiastic demonstration, and that it was very kind of them all. He added that in doing his duty if he had done anything deserving special mention, it was due firstly to the uniform kindness shown to him by his superiors, whom he took that opportunity of thanking from the bottom of his heart, and secondly to the hearty co-operation of the teachers who worked under him, and lastly, but not in the least degree, to his Highness, who had appointed him to his post. Then, turning to his pupils, and addressing them as his young friends, he told them that he felt himself more than amply repaid for what little he had done for them by what had fallen from their lips. He further exhorted them to be faithful to their work, to love their schools, and ever have the courage to act up to their convictions. If they acted, he said, up to his advice, he would consider himself to be their debtor and richer than Cresus, Karoon or Kucer.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Laibhai, the Dewan Saheb, then said that he had no intention to speak, but from what passed before him he thought he might say a few words. It was he said, always gratifying to have opportunities of this kind, and the pleasure was enhanced by harmony of opinion and action such as was noticed here to-day. It was satisfactory to find that there was an unanimous feeling of respect and affection for Mr. Luxmidas on the part of the students and ex-students of the High School, and it was, he thought, well deserved, for Mr. Luxmidas had undoubtedly worked zealously and well in the interests of the school, and although Mr. Luxmidas was diffident in taking all credit to himself, the results achieved during his tenure of office reflected very great credit upon him. The Dewan Sahib further said that instances were rare of unbroken sympathy between masters and pupils, and where such was the case the master's name would be enshrined in the hearts of his pupils for all time. The present appeared to him to be an instance of this kind, and he had no doubt that Mr. Luxmidas would carry with him the grateful feeling of his pupils so spontaneously and heartily expressed as an inducement to further exertion for the promotion of the interests of the school. The students seemed to think that Mr. Luxmidas' connection with the institution would be permanently severed by his departure for England but he believed and hoped that such would not be the case. As he understood it, Mr. Luxmidas' object in going to England was to make himself more thoroughly acquainted with the systems of instruction prevailing there so as to be of greater service to his countrymen in matters of education. The handsome help which his Highness the Maharaja Rao Saheb was so graciously pleased to extend to him was a distinct recognition of this fact, and he (the Dewan Saheb) thought that both the teachers and students had reason to be thankful to his Highness for this act of kindness on his part, and he trusted that Mr. Luxmidas would work with heart, and aim during his sojourn in England so as to be on his return to be of service to this institution of greater and more lasting advantage, and all present must wish him every success in his undertaking.

After this the first year's prizes and medal were duly handed over to the winners by the president, who had a kind word for each of them. A vote of thanks to the president and the distribution of pansopari and garlanding of guests terminated the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Luxmidas, who was to take his departure direct from that place, met with a hearty ovation from the guests assembled, who garlanded him and wished him bon-voyage. He was driven in a chaise and pair, belonging to the Dewan Sahib, as far as Madhapur, where a halt was made. Here he bade farewell to many of his friends and students who had accompanied him so far and left amidst a hearty burst of cheers.

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SYSTEMATIC BURGLARIES BY A GANG

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for trial a gang of men, ten in number, pretending to be sadhus (ascetics), but really belonging to a criminal tribe and of dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property. In capturing this gang of criminals and bringing them to justice, the Bombay Police have relieved the inhabitants of the Northern districts, such as Mahim Woods, Dharavi, and Matoonga, of nocturnal depredations, which were very frequent prior to the arrest of these offenders. It appears from the evidence adduced before the magistrate, that, on the 16th June last, Constable Henry Brewin received information from a Hindu broker of Motee Bazaar to the effect that three bawas (religious mendicants) were about to dispose of a lot of gold ornaments in a house at Tanna Lane, Pydhownie. Constable Brewin reported the matter to Superintendent Brewin, who, in company of Subedar Tatya Luxmon, Inspector Roshan Ali, and the informant, proceeded to the house in Tanna Lane and arrested three sadhus. The police officers searched them, and found in the possession of one of the sadhus Rs. 50 in cash, alleged to be the sale proceeds of some of the stolen ornaments disposed of by him. In the possession of the other two men, the police found broken pieces of gold and silver ornaments. The police officers then, acting upon the information given by the informant, proceeded to Vithoba's Temple, at Matoonga, where some of the sadhus were going to dispose of some valuable property. The police officers remained concealed outside the temple, while the informant, in company of a policeman in plain clothes, went within. The sepoy stood near the door of the temple, and the informant asked the sadhus for the ornaments, representing that he wanted to purchase them. The sadhus produced the ornaments, and the informant, while counting the money, made a signal to the policeman at the door. The latter, in his turn, made sign to the police officers, who rushed, and gave chase to all the sadhus, some fifteen in number. Constable Brewin arrested three, the informant caught hold of one, and the rest were pursued in the fields, and some more arrests were made. The accused Nos. 8, 9, and 10 succeeded in making their escape good with a greater portion of the property in their possession. The police seized the property found in the temple, as well as on the persons of the accused. While searching the accused, the police found in the possession of one of them a postal card, which showed that the accused had come to Bombay from Bedarwali, in Muzafernugger, in the North-West Provinces. A police havildar was despatched from Bombay to that place, and one more accused was arrested there and brought down to Bombay. Subsequently Constable Brewin captured one more accused at Bhuleshwar temple. In all the police arrested ten persons. On the 30th June last, one of the accused made a statement and took Constable Brewin to the Matoonga temple, and there pointed out silver idols and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, which the police, on an inquiry, found to have been stolen from the house of a Buniah name Toolsidas Ramji, who happened to be living at Mahim at the time. A portion of a gold chain, forcibly snatched off the neck of the Buniah's wife by one of the accused, was also found amongst the ornaments. The police in continuation of their inquiries traced the different owners of the property found in the possession of the accused. These persons, whose names are Toolsidas Ramji, Bundrinath Bundrichund, Kassinath Vithal, and Jairam Khetsey, reside at Matoonga, Dadar, Mahim, and other places, and on the police producing the property, they identified their own articles. From the statement made by the police constable, who had arrived in Bombay from Muzafernugger, it appears that the accused belonged to a criminal tribe, and were not allowed to leave their native place without giving intimation to Government, but that order having been recently cancelled by the Government, they made their way into Bombay last year. After their arrival in Bombay they formed themselves into a gang of sadhus, went about begging during the day time, marked their prey, and robbed during night time. They continued in this nefarious plan for some months in the out skirt of the town. Extra police precautions were taken but they could not be traced until the police were put upon their track by the informant. After the evidence had been recorded, the magistrate, in committing them to take their trial before the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, remarked that the accused, after their arrival in Bombay, assumed false names. They ostensibly followed the profession of a cultivator, but in reality they banded themselves together for the purpose of committing burglaries and thefts. The following are the names of the accused:—Bhugwandas Davidas, Bulakidas Garibdas, Jadjidas Sevakdas, Salvaji Luximon, Kandas Narayendas, Shunkerdas Hadman, Bullukidas Ramdas, Gungadir Pilargir Jamnadas Damodherdas, and Bulvantrao Luchman.

THE SWATI RISING.

LAST night, as I told you in yesterday's telegram, says the telegram under date Monday, a force composed of the 24th Punjab Infantry, the 45th Sikhs, the Guides Infantry, the Guides Cavalry, one squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, 50 men of the Madras Sappers and Miners, to repair the bridge if broken, and four guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, bivouacked in the centre of the camp, ready to make a dash for Chakdara at the very first peep of dawn. They had with them 30,000 rounds of ammunition in excess of their own requirements to replenish the fore with, and were also taking five days' supplies. The whole of this force bivouacked in such formation as to be able to move off directly it was light enough. The force was to move down the graded road and their movement was to be covered by a diversion to be made by Colonel Goldney with the 35th Sikhs, the 38th Dogras, and two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, against the position who held possession of a hill commading both the Buddhist and graded roads behind which was a deep ravine with water in it where many of the enemy remained all day. This movement on the right flank of Colonel Meiklejohn's force would also protect him from the fire and the charges of rush from the crowds of ghazis who lined the hillside and corners of the road.

At the very first streak of light Colonel Goldney silently advanced from the position his troops had held at night to within rushing distance of the enemy's position without firing a shot. He rushed the position with the bayonet, taking the enemy completely by surprise. They fired a few wild shots and then fled in every direction, disappearing among the huge rocks and boulders with which the whole side of the hill down to the foot of the graded road is covered like rabbits. Their exact casualties are not known, but seven dead bodies and one prisoner were taken. At the same time that Colonel Goldney started Colonel Meiklejohn moved off with his force, and the got three-fourths of the way down the graded road before a shot was fired at him. Those of the enemy, however, who had fled from Colonel Goldney's attack had carried the alerm down to the villages and encampments at the foot of the hill, and no sooner saw swarms of men with their banners running out of the villages and down the hillsides to prepare tooppose him. They took up a position across the road; their right being strongly posted on a conical hill west of the graded road, their left resting on a high spur running from the main mountain, and completely commanding the road. Colonel Meiklejohn immediately deployed to his left, sending a party to seize the levy post, which was about 600 yards in advance of the enemy's position, and forced them to keep down the fire from the enemy's left. It was grand to see the way the troops advanced. They had longed for this opportunity, and they went at it with a determination that the enemy appreciated.

The fire was brisk on both sides, but there was no delaying our troops. They rushed the hill occupied by the enemy's right and drove them from it. The enemy fled up the hills to the east and in the directions of Khar and Butkela, where they were met by the stream drawn from Butkela by the noise of the firing. The firing and advancing portion of the enemy met where the road crosses the saddle of the Dogras Hill, and here they re-formed, taking up a position on Dogras Hill. Colonel Meiklejohn without wasting a moment advanced on this second position covered by the fire of his guns, sending his cavalry round the north point of the hill, so as to be in a position to cut off the enemy from Khar and Butkela. The enemy, however, would not wait to be attacked. Many of them probably had a rem

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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply to "P," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,

Landhaus Birkenfeld,

Wesel-am-Rhein,

Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, cabinets with imitation Wimbridge's splendid sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer, handsome Japanese jar and vases, rich oil paintings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, standard lamps, Brussels' hall carpet, best plated-glass and porcelain ware, matting, chicks, copper utensils, 1 dog-cart with pony, 1 victoria with 2 ponies, etc., etc., the property of the late H. NEWTON, Esq., Water Works Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

On MONDAY the 9th August, 1897, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Peddar Road, Mahalaxmee, the whole of the above splendidly assorted household furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

AN advance of 1/8 per cent. made the price of Consols in London yesterday 113 1/8. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 105; and Paris Exchange on London ¼ cent, at 25·10½ fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. more, at 1s. 2⅞d. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118¼, and Rupee Securities at £63 3-16. About £50,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday. Bar Silver declined 1/8d., to 26¼d. per oz.; and in New York 5/8 cent to 57¼ Cents per oz., Demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86⅞ dollars.

Linseed was quoted in London at 36s. per 416lbs. July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market strong.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool, to 4 5161. per lb., while ready prices of all descriptions of East Indians were also 1-32d. per lb. higher; and American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for August delivery, 1-16d. lower for September-October, and, 1-64d., higher for December-January, at 4 13-64d, 4-132d. 3 55-64d per lb., respectively. The market closed quiet, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 300 bales Surats; and the Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York at 8 Cents per lb., but in August Futures there was a drop of 11 points to 7·53 Cents, and in December one of 4 points to 7·10 Cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market continues very quiet, and no transactions are reported to-day, prices being nominally the same as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,270 bales.
Wheat	3,365 cwts.
Linseed	618 "
Rapeseed	12,437 "
Poppyseed	995 "
Castorseed	1,214 "
Rice	28,616 "

FREIGHTS remain steady. A line is reported booked per "Idar" (s), to Antwerp, at 9s. per ton; and there are buyers for September shipment at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter we hear of none offering, and little or none of bonafide business. Re-sales came out at 1s. 3 3-16d. for forward delivery and the market closed firm in consequence as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 1-4 to 9-32d.	"
Francs "	1·59½ to 1·60d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 100 3-16 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and were maintained at this level throughout the day; 94 3-4 is again quoted for Threes.

SHARES—There has been some fluctuation in prices to-day, with an inclination to favour buyers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kurrachee, 2,317 tons, Captain W E Robertson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Lawada, 2,124 tons Captain G D Clarke, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Rangoon.

THE Clans Line s. s. Clan Murray, 3,107 tons, Captain A. J. Barham, will sail today for Marmugoa with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Simla 1,039 tons Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers Lieut F B Predaux, Honble Mr T R McLellan, Mrs Rajema, Mrs R Datestey and 65 deck.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. Rohilla, 2,216 tons Captain Francis Coie, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr. J. Benjamin, Mr. Abdul Cader, Mr. Abdullabhay and three deck.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Rohilla s	Cole	Shanghai.

The followtng vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lawada, Clarke, for Calcutta via Rangoon.
" Simla, Grier, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Korrachee, Robertson, for Antwerp.
" Clan Murray, Balham, for Marmugoa.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
31 Clan Forbes s Worfolk Liverpool.
Clyde sp Hilder Fiji.

Aug. 1 Orient s Valentia Bombay, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.—Steamer Statesman.
July 31.—Steamers Palamcotta, Queen Mary, Nairung Rauenthalor, Federation and Ouda.
August 1.—Steamers Goalpara and Madura.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4,

FOR LONDON.

Britannia s—16 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming and Co; 22 bales Shaw skins, 9 cwt deer horns, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwt gum, Mowjee Ludha; 13 bales skins, Cassaun Esa Co; 15 3-4 cwt chinotie, M Mohomed and Co; 1001 cwts myrabollams Tyabjee and Co; 65 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee.

FOR NEWYORK.

Britannia s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,100 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR ST. PETERSBERG.

Othello s—2,030 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Haddon Hall s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 403 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 4,091 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Cemmaander s—6 packages brassware, khus khus, tathies, &c., S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jdar s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwt poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,003 cwt castorseed, and 4,002 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, A B Raschoody and Co; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, 600 cwt myrabolams, 200 cwt mustardseed, 11,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, S Hajee Esmail and Co.

Kt Commander s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldnino s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 75 tons old iron, K Khoosbail; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri; 1,100 cwt old iron, G H Moloobhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lotimbro s—75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, 1 case sandlewood oil, and gross oil, A M Essack; 500 cwt visions, 262 cwt wheat, H O Abba; 2 cwt ivory, L Hirchand.

Rohila s—1 cwt ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 7 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—19 chests opium, F M Chinoy 15 chests opium, F C Kuckar and Co; 11 chests opium, N J Abraham; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 39 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 21 chests opium, A Noorvin and Co; 21 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 320 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 43 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Dattoo Doosa.

Lotimbro s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 256 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rohilla s—468 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Westropp, Capt, Bo C C G on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Chamier, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, from Nasick.

AUGUST 3.

Quentin, Major, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Westropp, Capt, Bo C C G On duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Montgomery, Capt, 2 Pt Bo I, on duty, to Deolali.
Hildebrand, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th August, 1897.

I. Bombay Command Order No. 383 of the 30th July 1897 is published for information:—The Government of India have been pleased to approve of the issue of Lee-Metford rifles or Carbines to Volunteers on payment, the supply being limited to two per cent of the Corps strength.

II. The weapons will be issued by the ordnance Department at the regulation rates.

2. Members wishing to obtain these arms are requested to apply to Head quarters.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 3.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 81·9

WEDNESDAY.—AUGUST 4.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 81·9
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 86·7
1 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 87·2
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 87·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROOKING—July 30, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain H. T. Brooking, 21st Madras Pioneers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDSTREAM—STEVENS—July 29, at the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev. A. G. Luckman, M. A., William Menzies, son of William Goldstream, J. C. S. (Retired), to Adele Margaret Edith, eldest surviving daughter of J. F. Stevens I.C.S.

DEATHS.

JAMES—July, 27, at Agra, Stephen Harvey James, late Indian Civil Service.

TEDMAN—July 26, at Gya (Bengal), at the residence of Mr. T. H. Todd, E. I. Railway, of failure of the heart's action induced by a painful illness, Joseph Augustus Tedman, late of the East Indian Railway, aged 61 years 24 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S "full statement containing an explanation, a full retractation, and an unqualified apology" will be found in another column. It might be epitomised in a few words: "They told me lies and I did believe them." Unfortunately he not only believed them, but by repeating them added to their volume as an inductive coil adds to the strength and intensity of the electric current from Leyden jar or dynamo. Having perused for two months the Native papers which he received regularly every mail, and finding that even those which he had generally regarded as cautious and sober were neither sober nor cautious but wrote with extraordinary vehemence, and that all of them were full of the bitterest complaints and lamentations about the plague operations in Poona, he came to the conclusion that so much feeling would be unintelligible on any other hypothesis than that dreadful things were being done in that city. One of the sympathising Native papers of Calcutta aptly described the tone of these vehement vernacular sheets by saying that they did not argue, they raved. Those ravings were accepted by a learned Professor five thousand miles away as worthy of all credence. "Week after week I went on reading these things, and not a line, not a word appeared on the other side during all the time to warn or caution anyone that these writings were not to be relied upon." This avowal made by a man of education and intelligence is worth noting. If the constant repetition of malicious fabrications is regarded by an educated man in the absence of any contradiction as the equivalent of proof, what must be the effect on the masses of uneducated or half-educated people who are prepared to believe anything provided it be sufficiently incredible? *Credo quia impossibile.* The "raving" of the Vernacular press in Poona was not contradicted by the European press, because they knew very little of it, and what they did hear was so wildly extravagant that no heed was given to it. Extracts selected by the Government Reporter on the Native Press, are translated and priated in a weekly pamphlet, which is treated as confidential and deposited in pigeon-holes and hidden from the outside public. The English Press has no access to it. Had we been aware that week after week and month after month all the Vernacular papers were asserting with a curious unanimity that dreadful things were being done in Poona, that the modesty of women was outraged, and the religious susceptibilities of the people scandalously insulted, we should have been at the pains to make inquiry. If the charges were well founded we should certainly not have remained silent; if they proved to be as baseless as Professor Gokhale now finds them to be, there would have been something said on the other side in the way of warning and caution. But we knew nothing of this campaign of slander and gross misrepresentation. We received no information whatever of the existence of any widespread or seething discontent with the progress of the plague operations.

We were not singular in that respect. The Congress Executive in Pooca were not aware that such excellent grievances were ready to their hand. The London correspondent of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, writing on July 9, spoke of the fiasco in the House of Commons when Lord George Hamilton, declining to name a day for "the discussion of the critical state of affairs in Poona," read Lord Sandhurst's despatch replying *seriatim* to the allegations in the petition of the Deccan Sabha. He attributed it to the complete absence of any information from the Congress-wallahs in Poona in support of these allegations: "The conclusion to be drawn from this fiasco—for it is little else—is that the fault rests primarily and entirely with the Congress Executive at Poona for having failed to post Sir William Wedderburn and the British Committee with the fullest, most detailed, and consecutive information with regard to all that was going on in connection with the plague administration." It never struck the correspondent that the absence of "detailed or consecutive information" on the subject of plague grievances was due to the fact that the Congress Executive did not know of any. Nor did it occur to Professor Gokhale when reading the excited tirades of the vernacular papers that they deserved any particular attention, until the ghastly tragedy at Poona awoke English opinion to the dangers lurking in the systematic preaching of sedition month in month out. He had written to his correspondents in Poona who, like himself, had been reading the terrible tales in the vernaculars that the proper course to take to secure redress was to approach H. E. the Governor on the matter. But that advice does not appear to have been taken. No specific charge of oppression or injustice was brought to the notice of Lord Sandhurst, or for that matter, to anybody else for two months. Professor Gokhale appears to have taken no step whatever to verify any of the charges which affected him so deeply. It did not occur to him that if women were outraged in the open day, the law could provide redress. Nor did he inquire why its protection had not been invoked by the friends or indignant neighbours of the victims. But when sensational telegrams appeared daily in the English press, bringing news of seditious speeches and seditious writing, of the circulation of leaflets with personal insults levelled at the Queen herself, it became clear to Mr. Gokhale and some other friends that the character of Poona for loyalty was being hopelessly damaged; that punishment swift and terrible was about to descend on the city which has been the centre of agitation. He, therefore, after conferring with the friends aforesaid, decided on a counter stroke which would vindicate the loyalty so rudely aspersed, by making the charges which he now fully retracts, with unqualified apology. That these foul charges were launched with a political motive and to serve a political purpose, so far from being in doubt, is explicitly avowed: "Our loyalty is our only claim on England for a sympathetic, progressive, and enlightened rule, and I feared that if our character for loyalty was lost our best national interests would be injured beyond repair. And as I honestly believed that the irritation caused by the plague operations, and not disaffection, must have been at the bottom of the tragedy of the 22nd June, I felt it was my duty to endeavour to avert the impending misfortune. I consulted a few friends, who agreed with me that it was absolutely necessary to place our view of the matter before the public with such information as I thought I had in my possession, and that I had not a moment to lose. The first idea was to lay the whole thing before the Secretary of State for India, but unfortunately it was not found possible to arrange that. I then placed everything unreservedly before the Indian Parliamentary Committee, and also communicated it to a representative of the *Guardian*."

The charges were launched, and they undoubtedly made a deep and painful impression in the United Kingdom. It was naturally supposed that specific allegations of such gravity could not have been made without evidence to substantiate them. There was none, nor any pretence of any. The learned Professor pleads that he was at the time in such a state of mind that he was prepared to believe—and it appears also to say—anything with respect to supposed outrages in Poona. He had lost all power of discrimination. The writers in the vernacular papers who were themselves raving, and drove him nearly out of his mind, will doubtless make a very similar plea; they had no power of discriminating between what was true and what was false. Professor Gokhale has the candour to acknowledge that he erred grievously. He withdraws unreservedly all the allegations he so recklessly made, and tenders an unqualified apology for having made them. He specifically and with added emphasis withdraws the more serious allegations, charging British soldiers with having outraged two native women. He has communicated with the correspondents on whose supposed trustworthiness he relied when making the charges public, and finds that they are unable to substantiate their allegations. "In the excitement of the time they did not take sufficient"—or any—"care to verify complaints brought to them or their friends by the supposed aggrieved parties." These latter surely should be given up to justice if a mistaken notion of the ethics of gentlemen prevents Mr. Gokhale from making complete reparation by giving the same publicity to the names of his informants as he gave to the malevolent fabrications which were imposed on his credulity. He has been placed in a humiliating and intolerable position on the strength of letters which should never have been written, and that humiliation should be shared by those who are so largely answerable for it. Professor Gokhale owes the further reparation of the disclosure of the names of those with whom a monstrous and utterly mendacious charge originated.

THE rising of the tribesmen in the Malakhand pass seems to have subsided as abruptly as it began. Fifteen thousand men took the field at the bidding of the mad Mulla, and of these three thousand, it is estimated, are no longer effective. The Dum-Dum bullet and Sheffield steel have diminished their numbers, and they have been taught a wholesome lesson in the shortest space of time. There are those who despise the Swati from a distance, but it must not be forgotten that in the Malakhand pass in April 1895 one of the most stubborn fights of Indian frontier warfare was waged with the same tribesmen. General Low had all his work cut out to take the pass, and before the enemy yielded it had been found necessary to throw every man of the British force into action, the reserve line being reduced to only one regiment before the day was won. Sangar after sangar had to be rushed, and as soon as one gave way the one above it opened fire on the attacking force. Their resistance was stubborness itself, and though the mountain batteries literally mowed them down they fought with a determination and valour deserving of the highest admiration. General Low found the Swati to be no mean foe, and in the past two years apparently he has not deteriorated. Luckily the rising though unexpected was dealt with remarkably promptly. The mad Mulla had for some months been endeavouring to stir up hostility to our presence on the road to Chitral, and no one knew how far the enmity of the tribesmen might spread. Fortunately the Khan of Dir, who stood by us before, remained faithful to his salt, and according to this morning's telegrams he has arrived at Malakhand, reporting all safe. It is therefore improbable we shall have trouble further north, and the Khan of Dir's arrival places his loyalty beyond all doubt. The dispersal of the tribesmen then means that the backbone of the rising has been broken and the unpleasant duty of destroying their villages will now in all likelihood fall upon the troops, who would far sooner fight. Our correspondent mentions a thrilling incident of the campaign which is worthy of record. A little band of signallers went out from Chakda a to try and communicate with Malakhand. They were hemmed in during the attack on Chakdara, and, unable to make their way back to the fort, were confined in their tower without food or water until the arrival of Colonel Meiklejohn's men—a period of eighteen hours.

THE number of persons on famine relief throughout India has diminished by close on a quarter of a million. All provinces but Madras, Bombay, Burma, and Hyderabad have contributed to this improvement. The figures of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show the greatest variation, the decrease there being as many as 209,029. Supplies are sufficient and prices show a tendency to fall. Besides as good rain has fallen there is plenty of work for people in the fields. Autumn sowings and weedings of crops continue, and rice is being transplanted. What is still more encouraging is that the standing crops are doing well. Bengal shows a falling off of forty-four thousand, for winter rice transplantation is going on in all parts of the province, and prospects generally have improved, although more rain is wanted. Early rice and jute are being harvested and autumn and other standing crops are doing well. The Punjab total is twenty-four thousand less than last week. Owing to the general fall of rain, sowings for autumn crops are still in progress and ploughing for spring crops has commenced. Though further rain is wanted in places the condition of standing crops is generally reported as good: recent rain having much benefited them and improved prospects. Autumn crops are now being sown on lands favoured by the recent rains in most districts. Nevertheless the stock of food-grains has been exhausted in Hissar, where grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab to meet present requirements. Then locusts appeared in parts of Karnal. Fortunately they caused no great damage, though insects are said to have damaged maize in parts of Umballa and sugarcane in Gujranwalla. Cattle are still in poor condition owing to want of green fodder in most districts, and thirteen cattle died of starvation in Rohtak, but grass is now springing up in districts, where rain has fallen and the condition of the cattle should quickly improve. Of the Provinces where increases are shown Madras takes the lead with a difference of practically thirty-four thousand. Agricultural operations have been stimulated by the recent rain, but there has not yet been enough of it. Harvests are very limited, pasture is still scarce, and the condition of cattle is consequently bad. In Bombay the total went up by nineteen thousand since prices continue high, and rain is urgently wanted in Bijapur, Shikarpur, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Poona, Satara, and Dharwar. The condition of agricultural stock is still deteriorating in five districts and prices continue high. Furthermore, locusts have appeared in Sind and caused considerable damage. In many Burmese districts crops are withering from want of rain. In Hyderabad too scarcity of fodder, pasture in a few districts, and of water also continues, and the danger is by no means over. Prices and numbers fluctuate in Central India and the Central Provinces, and although there is over India a slight improvement noticeable, there is still cause for anxiety.

WE published the other day a review of a very able and suggestive address on Social Reform delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar before H. H. the Gaekwar and an interested audience assembled in one of the halls of the beautiful Lakshmi Vilas' Palace. The speaker acknowledged what has indeed been only too patent in recent years, that the cause of social reform has been hindered by immense difficulties which, as everyone knows, have been created by those who have imagined that a short-cut to political progress can be more easily secured by discarding social aims as useless encumbrances. The result has not been altogether encouraging, and a new interest in the question of social reform is arising which has entailed upon Mr. Chandavarkar the arduous task of addressing audiences on the subject wherever, in cities like Baroda, professional duties as a barrister have called him. But he is quite equal to this added labour, which to him is a labour of love. It is further evidence of the reawakening of a desire to discuss and examine the very complex problem of social reform that a Sovereign who takes a very real and leading share in the administrative work of his kingdom should find time and inclination to preside at a lecture on the subject delivered within the walls of his palace. The leading theme of the address is that the modern world has ceased to regard society as an end

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TURKISH FLEET GONE TO CRETE.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

A Turkish Squadron has left the Dardanelles for Crete.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MADAGASCAR.

General Gallieni has been appointed Governor-General of Madagascar.

THE KING OF SIAM.

His Majesty the King of Siam gave an audience to Lord Salisbury, yesterday, when a long private conference took place.

THE KING OF SIAM VISITS PARLIAMENT.

The King of Siam, last night, paid a visit to Parliament and listened to a debate in the Lords, his Majesty sitting in a gilt chair within the railings of the Throne.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Conference at Constantinople has agreed to all the Articles of the Treaty of Peace, except the one regarding the evacuation of Thessaly.

AN IMPORTANT DENIAL.

The intention of King George to abdicate is denied.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S RETRACTATION.

(FROM THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.)

GANESHKHIND, AUG. 4.

Professor Gokhale's letter has been acknowledged.

It is complete retractation, and contains a full apology.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 4.

All is quiet this morning in the Tochi Valley, and nothing more has been heard of the gathering on the Afghan border. The recent camel raid from over the frontier is now believed to have been merely an outbreak of local lawlessness, which does little more than balance many similar forays into Afghan territory from Waziristan.

THE SWATI RISING.

THE TRIBESMEN DISPERSED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SIGNALLING PARTY.

Latest news from Malakhand is that the tribesmen have been completely dispersed. It is estimated that from first to last they have lost three thousand killed and wounded in their various attacks upon us, Chakdara accounting for twelve hundred of this figure.

The total number of tribesmen in the field against us is believed to have been about fifteen thousand.

Their wounded will no doubt very shortly commence coming into Chakdara dispensary for treatment, as after the Malakhand fight of two years ago.

All is quiet in Chitral. The Khan of Dir has got the dak through to Malakhand from Drosh, which reports all well to the north.

The British officers wounded are all doing well, and now it is hoped that Major Lamb will not even lose his leg.

Major Herbert is recovering rapidly. It now appears that a signalling party at Chakdara had a very narrow squeak indeed, as when Colonel Meiklejohn arrived they had been for eighteen hours without water, cut off in a signalling tower, some three hundred yards from the fort.

OBITUARY.

Major Ivor MacIvor, Officiating Resident at the Maharaja Scindia's Court, died, at Gwalior, yesterday, of cholera.

The death is also reported of Lieut.-Colonel Tate, recently attached to the Imperial Service Troops, who was at Murree on short leave, where he died.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, AUG. 4.

On Saturday night last, a dastardly attempt was made to rob Miss Caldwell, niece of General Wolseley, living with Colonel and Mrs. Borton Dalhousie. The native cook's mate, employed by the family, placed a ladder against the wall and effected an entrance through the bath-room window on the upper floor, about half-past 11 o'clock. The noise aroused the young lady, and upon her screaming out, it would appear the man made a cut at her with a knife, wounding her in the thumb severely. The house now being roused, the man made his escape, but was observed by one of the servants going into the cook-house, where he was secured and eventually handed over to the police.

The outrage has roused the indignation of every European in the station.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 4.

Mail steamer Japan from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Dholleras	3 19-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1/2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26 1/2

The sum of about £ 50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted, Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted, but will be subject to Government control.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, and must not exceed fifty words.

Cable Zanzibar-Mozambique interrupted. Cable Aden-Zanzibar, interrupted. Cable Cayenne-Para, interrupted. Amoor route interrupted.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE AND ITS TRADUCERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 4.

In the Council, to-day, his Excellency the Governor, replying to a question in Mr. Tilak's name, said no useful purpose would be served by appointing a Commission of Enquiry into the plague administration in Poona.

The speeches of the non-official members, with the exception of those of Mr. Gokuldas and Dr. Bhalchandra, were very brief, all acknowledging that this was no time for criticism, and also bearing testimony to the success and foresight with which the Famine Relief had been administered.

Dr. Bhalchandra drew attention to the grievances of the Subordinate Medical Services, and the need for village sanitation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham replied to the educational references, urging that if Bombay City did not spend more on primary education her mill industry would be injured by Japanese competition.

Sir Charles Ollivant assured the Council that the interests of the Judicial branch of the Civil Service would not be allowed to suffer in comparison with the Revenue branch.

Mr. Nugent made an interesting statement regarding the Famine Relief operations, bearing testimony to the devotion with which Revenue officers were coping with the calamity.

THE GOVERNOR INDIGNANT.

By far the most important feature of the sitting was Lord Sandhurst's long speech regarding the plague operations and the devotion of the Medical officers, Nurses and Sisters to the work of its suppression. His Excellency spoke with great warmth and indignation, and categorically denied the statements made by a section of the Native community, characterising them as ridiculous, heartless, and base. An apology for making the base allegations in England, he said, was all very well; but that could not make amends for having given currency to malevolent inventions five thousand miles away, where prompt repudiation was not easy. The plague measures were naturally distasteful at first, but his Excellency believed that the public at large recognised how greatly indebted they were for what had been done to save them from destruction. He felt it a great honour to have been practically the commander-in-chief of these beneficent operations.

His Excellency spoke in feeling terms of the loss sustained in the deaths of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. His Excellency said he came out to Bombay entertaining the fullest sympathy for the natives, and his feelings had undergone no change, but he felt that the action of a certain small section of the community in Poona could not be too strongly condemned. Enquiries as to the petition sent by the Deccan Sabha showed thad many of the alleged signatures were fictitious, and that the actual signatories were misinformed as to its object.

NEW ACTS.

The Infanticide Bill passed its third reading.

The Sind Village Officers' Act Amendment Bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee.

[A departmental footnote to the above telegram indicates that the message was mutilated by Poona.]

The Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1897-98 was submitted to the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent. Below we give the most important details :—

The general nature of the existing financial system is so familiar to Honourable Members that it is not necessary to do more than remind them that its leading feature is the division of revenue and expenditure between the Imperial and Provincial accounts in certain fixed proportions. The two sides of the provincial account are balanced by an allotment from the Imperial share of the Land Revenue, and the settlement of the amount of this allotment is the most important part of the arrangement which is commonly called the Provincial Contract.

The present statement deals with the final accounts of the year 1895-96: with the revised estimates of 1896-97: and with the budget estimates of 1897-98. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

When preparing the Budget for 1895-96, the fourth year of the contract then current, Government anticipated a deficit of 9,79. Happily this forecast was not realised, and the year ended with an actual surplus of 10,07. The improvement was in great part due to abnormal causes, such as the collection of large arrears of land revenue in Gujarat, and the restoration by the Government of India of the contribution of 5,00 which had been made to them in the previous year: but besides these windfalls there was a substantial increase in the receipts under Stamps, Excise and Assessed Taxes, which affords a gratifying proof of the elasticity of these heads of revenue.

The year 1896-97, the last year of the contract, opened with fairly favourable prospects, and provision was made in the budget for increased expenditure on education, public works, and village water-supply. But the occurrence of wide-spread famine and the outbreak of plague in the second half of the year compelled Government to abandon many minor improvements, and to incur very heavy expenditure on measures of relief and sanitation. At the same time the paralysis of business arising from these calamities caused a decrease in revenue amounting to 14,41. Had the whole of the famine charges (25,10) fallen upon Provincial revenues, the year would have ended with a deficit of 49,07 and a minus closing balance of 8,99. The year has been one of the most disastrous ever known. In order to provide this Government with a working balance of 10,00, the Government of India have undertaken to bear a share of the famine charges of the year 1896-97 amounting to 18,98, and almost all the famine charges of the current year will have to be borne by Imperial funds.

It may be of interest here to state briefly the financial results of the provincial contract which was in force from 1892-93 to 1896-97. During this period the contract allotment was 77,14, and this Government was bound to keep a balance of 10,00 in hand. The opening balance on 1st April 1892; the difference between the total receipts and the total expenditure, excluding opening balance, for each year of the contract; and the closing balance on March 31st, 1897, were as follows :—

Opening balance	... ...	40,70
1892-93 Difference between receipts and expenditure Accounts.	... ...	—2,39
1893-94	,, ,, ...	+1,95
1894-95	,, ,, ...	—10,25
1895-96	,, ,, ...	+10,07
1896-97	,, Revised	—80,08
Estimated closing balance	... ...	+10,00

It will be seen that during the first four years of the contract surplus alternated with deficit, and that the surpluses and deficits very nearly balanced each other. The calamities of the fifth year have, however, made the result very unfavourable to Provincial revenues, which have suffered a net loss of 30,70 during the currency of the contract. As shown in paragraph 4 the closing balance of 10,00 has been obtained through the Government of India bearing a share of the famine charges.

The sixth Provincial Contract, of which 1897-98 is the first year, would ordinarily have been fixed in the usual way on the basis of the figures for 1896-97, by excluding abnormal items. But the finances have been so seriously affected by famine and plague, on both sides of the account, that the figures of 1896-97 gave no trustworthy guidance. The Government of India have therefore made what is properly speaking a contract for one year only, and have reserved the settlement of the fixed allotment for the last four years of the contract until next cold whether, when the revenue under I. Land Revenue, IV. Stamps, V. Excise and IX. Forest, as the expenditure under I. Refunds, so far as it relates to these heads, and under II. Forest will be re-examined, the allotment fixed and a working balance provided for the Presidency. As regards the remaining heads contract figures for the full five years have been finally agreed upon. For the ad interim contract an assignment of 77,42 has been arrived at in the manner explained in paragraph 3 below. The Government of India have also informed us that the amounts under the heads specified above, which are hereinafter referred to as the excluded heads, will be credited or debited to Provincial revenues, whether they are or are not actually reached.

It will be seen that as this Government receive fixed sums under all the more important heads of revenue except VIII. Assessed Taxes, there is very little room for variation between the budget and the actuals so far as the credit side of the account is concerned. On the expenditure side of the budget no provision has been made for direct famine charges, which will be borne by the Government of India and by Municipal and Local Funds: but it has been necessary to provide for a large amount of indirect expenditure on account of famine and plague, such as the cost of strengthening police, medical and revenue establishments, and the grant of grain compensation in all departments. The Government of India before sanctioning the Budget thought it necessary to make reductions aggregating 5½ lakhs on the expenditure side, which are shown for the most part as probable savings or as lump deductions under the minor heads concerned in the printed estimates. We have, however, found it impossible to make the full deductions required under 20. Police, 22. Education, and 24. Medical, and have therefore been compelled to cut down the Public Works grant by 2,80 instead. Since the Budget was framed, the Government of India have allotted 5,00 for expenditure on plague operations, the greater part of which will eventually, it is trusted, be recovered from local bodies.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1897-98.

The general character of the Budget for 1897-98 is indicated in the remarks at the commencement of this statement. The year opens with a balance of 10,00, and the figures finally taken for revenue and expenditure (including Contributions) are respectively 4,17,63 and 4,22,68, leaving a closing balance of 4,95 only. These figures are exclusive of the sum of 5,00 allotted by the Government of India for plague expenditure after the budget was sanctioned. The future receipts and expenditure under the excluded heads, and the state of the Provincial balance, are to be re-examined next cold weather, in order that the Provincial Settlement for the following four years may be completed, and that the Presidency may be started with a fair working balance. Meanwhile the contract amounts provisionally taken for the excluded heads (I. Land Revenue, IV. Stamps, V. Excise, IX. and II. Forest, and the corresponding refunds) will be credited or debited to the Provincial account whether they are or are not actually realised under the ordinary rules of proportion. The usual uncertainty as to the realisation of the Budget figures is therefore reduced to a minimum, so far at least as revenue is concerned. The general result is shown below :—

—	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98. Budget.	More than 1896-97. Budget.	More than 1896-97. Revised.	Less than 1896-97. Budget.	Less than 1896-97. Revised.
Opng Balance...	39,14	40,09	10,00	..	...	29,14	30,09
Revenue	4,17,39	4,02,94	4,17,63	24	14,69	...	...
Expenditure ..	4,28,53	4,33,02	4,22,68	..	...	5,85	10,34
Surplus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit	11,16	30,08	5,05	...	...	611	25,03
Closing Balance	27,98	10,00	4,95	...	...	23,03	5,05

Refunds and Drawbacks—1.

This is a head of expenditure only. The figures are given below :—

	Actuals. 1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97. Budget	1896-97. Revised	1897-98. Budget
Refunds & Drawbacks	2,05	2,03	1,78	1,83	2,11	1,81

The expenditure under this head is divided between Provincial and Imperial in the same proportions as the receipts under the Revenue heads concerned, the most important being Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise. The decrease in the budget as compared with last year's revised is due to the payment of some special non-recurring Stamps and Excise refunds in 1896-97.

The contract for 1897-98 is provisional only, and that the allotment for the last four years of the current contract will not be fixed until next cold weather. Further, the Presidency has been passing through a period of great stress and difficulty from which it may take a long time to recover. It is therefore impossible to say how long it may be necessary to practise the severe economy that has been forced upon us by the misfortunes of this and the past year, or how soon we may be able to undertake any of the improvements which have hitherto been postponed for want of funds. For the present we can only wait upon events and hope for better times. The plague happily seems to be rapidly dying out in the cities, towns and villages where it wrought most destruction, and the monsoon though tardy in its advent appears so far to be favourable in large tracts at least of the Presidency.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The following protest signed by Messrs. Madanlal Lallubhai Mussiff, Eknath R. Khote, Dhondnath R. Khote, T. K. Gajjar, Ratansi Liladhur, N. Damodar, Ratiram D. Dave, Madhavlal M. Munshi and Motilal Gangadas Dalal, against the proposed Bye-law relating to the leasing of premises for schools is circulated to the Municipal Councillors, with reference to the special meeting called to-day :—

To the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—We, the undersigned rate-payers, electors, residents, and citizens of Bombay, object to the Draft Bye-law proposed for adoption and confirmation at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on 5th August next, which is meant to empower the Joint Schools Committee to enter into long leases for houses for accommodating schools on the following among other grounds :—

(1) That under the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the Municipal Corporation has vested in itself as a whole body the said power and responsibilities attached thereto, [vide Clause (q) of Section 61 of the said Act]; and that the Municipal Corporation cannot now, without proper authority, and on the mere representation of the Joint Schools Committee divest itself of such responsibility.

(2) That the powers which this draft Bye-law confers upon the Joint Schools Committee are much wider in effect than those bestowed upon the Municipal Commissioner than whom no officer of the Municipality wields larger executive functions. That the legislature already contemplated that the particular power should vest in the Corporation alone and that the Corporation, we submit, cannot now, on principle, delegate the same to any practically irresponsible body on mere grounds of expediency and convenience.

(3). That such a departure from recognised canons of constitutional procedure is fraught with serious mischief, inasmuch as it sets a dangerous precedent for future variations from the sections of the Act, and countenances in a measure a Municipal Commissioner so inclined in asking the Corporation to invest him with all the powers of Sections 61 and 62.

(4) That the Municipal Corporation, constituted as it is, and representing as it does the *elite* of Bombay, is not only competent, but is in our opinion, the only body which can impartially and free from all bias or predilections, deal with the important question of entering into long leases purely on its own merits. Besides it involves a financial responsibility, and thus threatens to encroach upon the functions not only of the Corporation but also the Standing Committee. The Corporation yearly grants a contribution to the Joint Schools Committee, and is under the present sections of the Act free to decide the amount thereof, but under this proposed bye-law its hands will be to some extent bound and its action hampered in consequence. The Corporation have, on the other hand, started a Building Fund for locating schools which may be utilized as time advances.

(5) That, in view of the correspondence going on between the Corporation and the Government as to whether Government are bound to contribute their mite to this fund or not, it is, in our humble opinion, not only unjudicious, but also somewhat unwise, to grant such a large power to the Joint Schools Committee, who, it is just possible, may as soon as they get power, enter into very long leases and thus remove from the pale of practical politics, the question of the Building Fund.

(6.) That the Joint Schools Committee is a mixed body, only half composed of members elected by the Corporation, and any such delegation of power and authority as is contemplated by the above bye-law will confer on such a mixed body authority, which may not be judicially exercised.

(7.) Under these circumstances, we pray that the Draft Bye-law in question be not adopted, and for this act of kindness we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(8) We beg, further, to intimate that we propose to appear before the Corporation on the 5th August, 1897, in person, or by counsel, in support of our above objections.

MR. LUCY in the "Strand Magazine" for July tells a story of a visit recently paid by Lord Charles Beresford to a Yorkshire town, famous for its iron works. In one of the largest foundries he was invited to place his hat beneath a massive Nasmyth hammer and see what would happen. The hat was a new one, selected for the special occasion. But the commander of the *Condor* was not the man to flinch from the ordeal. He took off his hat and placed it under the hammer. Down flashed the enormous weight, stopping short within a hair's breadth of the roof of the hat. Lord Charles, with his child-like smile, resumed his prized possession. Amongst the visitor's escort was a local member, a blatant person, well known in the House of Commons and out of it. "Most wonderful!" said Lord Charles, turning to the M.P. "Oh, not at all," said he; "a mere nothing. They never fail. Now I'll try mine." He placed his hat (not quite so glossy a specimen as Lord Charles's) under the hammer. At a given signal down it came, smashing the intended hat much flatter than a pancake.

TRANSFER OF TATYA SAHIB NATU TO BOMBAY.

HARIPANT RAMCHUNDER NATU, alias Tatya Sahib, who, together with his brother, Sirdar Bulvantrao Natu, has been deported, and wasimprisoned in the Thana Jail for disloyalty towards Government, was, last evening, brought down to Bombay from Thana and incarcerated in the House of Correction, in consequence of, it is said, cholera having broken out at Thana. Superintendent Grennan, Constable Cordeaux, and Subedar Nana proceeded to Thana early in the afternoon by a local train and escorted the State prisoner to Bombay by the 6-40 p.m. Thana local. The prisoner and his escort travelled in a second-class compartment. On the train arriving at the Byculla station, Natu alighted on the platform, together with his escort, and was met by Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Nolan, and Inspectors Walton and Good. The prisoner walked out of the station in company of the police officers and got into a shigram, which was kept in readiness. Superintendent Grennan, Constable Cordeaux, and Subedar Nana accompanied the prisoner in the carriage, which was then driven to the House of Correction, followed closely by another carriage containing Superintendent Nolan and Inspectors Walton and Good.

Natu was dressed in a short black coat, white dhotur, and white turban. He is a middle-sized, stout looking man, with a fair complexion and short moustaches. He appeared to be in good health. He had a bundle in one of his hands, and walked quietly out of the station. He was treated in the Thana Jail as a first class demeanant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvi	1		32
	Chakla			
	Umarkhadi			
	Dongri			
	Market			
C	Dhobi Talao			32
	Pydhonie			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Khumbarwada			
	Khotwadi			
D	Girgaum			11
	Chaupati			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
	Mazagon			
	Tadwadi			
	Second Nagpada			
E	Kamatipura	2		36
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			12
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			2
	Worli			
	Water Division			1
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown			
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			8
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			
	St. George's			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Ripon Road			
	Total.. ..	3	Nil	140
	Total to date...	12,702	10,738	

CHOLERA.

Attacks...	22
Deaths	25

GENERAL INSPECTION IN MEMONWADA.

Yesterday morning a house-to-house inspection was made in Memonwada. The locality being inhabited by the Mahomedans, the search party was accompanied by Miss Brennan and two European nurses. The party included all the sub and special medical officers, with their respective staffs, the District Medical Officer, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, of No. 3 District, Mr. C. C. James, of the Plague Committee, and also Mr. Khimji Heerjee Kayani, one of the special constables. Several parties were formed and a close inspection carried on for three hours. But not a single case was found during the inspection.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

From the reports of the District Medical Officers, it appears that there was a general inspection yesterday morning in Oomercarry, under the supervision of the District Medical Officer, who was assisted by three lady doctors and several police constables. In No. 7 District sixteen chawls at Slater Road, Chickalwady, and Gowalia Tank Road were inspected.

WARD SYSTEM.

We hear that the ward system, which has been adopted by the Municipality for a long time, will also be adopted by the Plague Committee in their operation, as the "district system," initiated by General Gatacre, has been found not to be working smoothly.

THE EPIDEMIC AT IGATPURI.

We learn from Igatpuri that in July last there were forty-three deaths in that town, and three more in the present month. Mr. J. K. Kabraji, the Assistant Collector of Nasik, having been informed of the outburst of plague, at once proceeded to Igatpuri, with Mr. Stewart, the Collector, Dr. Anderson, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Mr. Marston, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, and inspected the localities affected. Having disinfected them, he telegraphed to Bombay for a medical gentleman, two assistants, one nurse, and six trained labourers, who were expected to reach the town last (Wednesday) night. The school-house was ordered to be vacated, and converted into a segregation hospital. House-to-house visitation was to be made. In order to prevent a spread of the plague, Mr. Kabraji telegraphed to Kalyan, Munmar, and Nasik to make observations of persons passing those stations from Igatpuri. Already several families have left Igatpuri and sought refuge in the adjoining villages. The Parsi Panchayet of Igatpuri have engaged a house for the purpose of segregating Parsi patients.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the editorial in your issue of Saturday last, on the increased and increasing mortality in the city, allow me to say a few words. Speaking of the influx of people from the famine areas in 1877-78 you say: "During the great famine of 1877-78 some ten thousand people from the Deccan swarmed into the city, bringing with them a relapsing fever, highly contagious, from which many died. To meet this danger to the public health, Sir Richard Temple, then Governor, and Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, established camps, in which the strangers were lodged and the sick treated in improvised hospitals." Mr. John Hay Grant was Municipal Commissioner at that time, and not Mr. Pedder. It was Mr. Grant and Dr. V. Carter who improvised the hospitals, and as there were no nurses available in those days, Mrs. Grant did most of the nursing single-handed, till her noble example induced some lady friends of hers to help her. On the principle of "Honour to whom honour is due," I request you to insert this letter in your next issue.—Yours, &c.

P. N. W.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN additional grant of Rs. 15,500 has been sanctioned from the reserve for military works for the Improvement of the 18 huts for single men of the British Infantry at Ghorpuri.

The appointment of the under-mentioned officer as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps has been approved by the Secretary of State :—Lieutenants R. J. Chamberlain, king's Own Scottish Borderers; A. F. Stewart, Durham Light Infantry; H. Maclear, East Lancashire Regiment.

The Governor-General of India have sanctioned the continuance for another year of the temporary wound pension of £100 a year granted to Captain D. A. Macfarlane 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, on account of the wound received by him in action at the Malakand Pass on the 3rd April, 1895.

THE SEDITION IN POONA.

THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL TO MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.

MR. TILAK ADMITTED TO BAIL.

ACCORDING to an arrangement made on Monday afternoon last, on the application of Mr. D. D. Davar, counsel on behalf of Bal Gungadhar Tilak, who wished to apply for his release on bail, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee fixed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for hearing the application, of which notice had been given to the Public Prosecutor at Bombay. It was understood that the learned judge would sit in the Criminal Sessions Court to hear the application, the interest felt in which was calculated to draw to the court many members of the profession and of the general public. Before 2 o'clock, large numbers of young Hindus, mostly Maratha students, and others, began to crowd the Sessions Court and its commodious galleries. The corridors of the court were thronged with a large mass of people of all nationalities.

At 2 o'clock a body of European police officers, under Superintendent Roberts, arrived, and kept themselves in readiness on the ground floor of the court-house, to come upstairs, when required to keep order, with the assistance of Native policemen, among the surging mass of natives who kept pouring in from all directions. By 2-30 p.m., the galleries were quite filled with a dense throng of natives, three and four deep, while the platform of the Sessions Court was literally blocked with spectators, including members of the Bar, pleaders, and vakils, and a larger crowd of the general public. It was some twenty minutes before the appointed hour, and a motley crowd of spectators on the court platform helped confusion to reign supreme until Superintendent Roberts came up to clear the passages leading to the platform.

Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, who wore his usual Hindu dress, was brought up at 2-45 p.m., and given a chair to sit behind his counsel, Mr. D. D. Davar, and his solicitors, Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, who were the earliest to arrive and take their seats in court. There was some difficulty in lighting the large gas-chandelier in the court, and a few mishaps which befel the crier, who mounted up a chair to light the globes, occasioned some amusement in court. Precisely at 3 o'clock Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee took his seat on the Bench, when there was a general cessation of the hum and hubbub which till then prevailed. Mr. D. D. Davar said he appeared for the accused, Bal Gungadhar Tilak, under the instructions of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, said he appeared to oppose the application for bail.

Mr. Davur, in addressing the court, urged that the articles had been misunderstood and misjudged on a wrong opinion expressed by the Oriental Translator to Government, whose impression, formed on matter published in a language which was not his mother tongue, was worthless. If the accused was not admitted to bail, it would mean that he should be kept in jail for a whole month without a trial, that he should be prevented from giving confidential and secret instructions to his solicitors, for, under the jail rules, all instructions would have to be given in the presence of the jailor; and, in short, it would amount to something like depriving him of the opportunity of preparing his defence. The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, urged nearly the same arguments which he had urged before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, and asked the court, on the authority of English cases, to refuse the application. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in disposing of the application, passed in review the main principles of criminal jurisprudance, on which applications like this should be dealth with, giving his reasons for the conclusions at which he arrived, and remarked that, in his opinion, the evidence was not of such an overwhelming character as to show that the accused would necessarily be convicted at the trial. He was therefore admitted to bail, himself in Rs. 50,000 cash, and two sureties of Rs. 25,000 each. The decision was received in the gallery and throughout the court with a sudden burst of cheers, which were repeated to the echo by the crowds in the corridors and outside the court premises. Mr. Davar, the accused's counsel, and Mr. Tilak himself were vociferously cheered as they passed through the throngs of spectators. The following is a detailed report of the proceedings :—

MR. DAVAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the court, said his client was charged, under section 124 A of the Penal Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with exciting disaffection by the publication of certain articles in his paper, the "Kesari," of the 15th June last.

The Judge: How many accused are there?

Mr. Davar: Two. I appear for Bal Gungadhar Tilak. The charge against my client has been laid under section 124A of the Code; and the sanction of Government to his prosecution has been granted. In this case my client, when placed before the magistrate, in order to save time and trouble to the court, admitted that he was the proprietor and publisher of the "Kesari." The section under which he is charged—(Reads the section which has already been published in connection with previous proceedings). The most important qualification of the section is that which states that the making of comments upon the measures of Government is not an offence under the section. The application to your lordship for bail is made under sections 497 and 498. It is therein stated that the accused shall not be bailed if there is a reasonable ground for believing that the accused is guilty of the offence charged. The section which really applies to the High Court is section 498, which says that the accused shall be admitted to bail if there is a probability of his appearing to take his trial, etc. This is eminently one of those cases in which the accused is entitled to be bailed. The accused was committed last Monday, the 2nd instant, when he had been three or four days under arrest. On the very morning of his arrest, counsel applied for bail on his behalf, which was refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Application was made on the following day to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, when assurance was given by the Crown that there would be no delay so far as the police proceedings were concerned. I quite admit that the proceedings were expedited in the Police Court, the hearing in which commenced on Saturday and was finished on Monday. When application was made for bail to the Appeal Court, their lordships, who saw no reason to interfere with the discretion of the magistrate at that stage said that the application might be renewed. We now come to your lordship on the grounds mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai. In the third paragraph, Mr. Bhaishunker says :—I respectfully submit that if the said Bal Gungadhar Tilak is detained in jail until his trial at the Sessions and not enlarged on bail, he will be most seriously hampered in his defence, and the difficulties of making an adequate defence already very great will be considerably enhanced. It is absolutely necessary that the said accused should personally give us full instructions for his defence without any restraint or impediment. His attendance is likewise necessary to get together his evidence and to arrange about his witnesses who, I am informed, are residing in different parts of the country, and get their proofs for instructions of counsel on his behalf. It is also essential, for purposes of his defence, for the accused personally to inspect his books and papers, all of which have been seized by the police, and which, I am informed, are in the Modi character, with which neither I nor any of my assistants are acquainted. In paragraph 4, the most important statement to be made is as follows :—I am informed by the said Bal Gungadhar Tilak after inquires made by him that, according to the rules of the jail in which he is detained, no written matter can pass out of the jail without the same being shown to the jail authorities, nor can the said Bal Gungadhar Tilak hold any conference with any one, including his professional advisers, except in the presence of the jail authorities. The said Bal Gungadhar Tilak strongly feels that it will be extremely inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of the defence to give instructions under such restrictions, and that, having regard especially to the very serious charge laid against the accused, and the nature of the case generally, the defence would be greatly handicapped if the accused could not give instructions for his defence or hold consultations with his legal advisors, except under the restrictions aforesaid. I submit, moreover, that the accused's books and papers, which have already been put in as exhibits, and will remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown till the trial at the Sessions, and to which it is necessary for the accused to refer for his defence, cannot be removed to jail for his inspection, nor can other papers which the accused expects from Poona be all conveniently taken to the jail to be utilized for the defence." The very strongest ground I can urge is that, if my client is detained in jail till the 1st September, when the Sessions begin—

The Judge: When do the Sessions commence?

Mr. Davar: They are fixed to begin on 1st September in each year. If my client is not bailed till the 1st September, it will mean that he should be kept in jail for a whole month pending his trial before the Sessions Court, that he is not to be at liberty to prepare and assist in the preparation of his defence; that everything he has to tell his solicitors, even confidentially, should be told in the presence of the jailor; that his solicitors, when they have to receive instructions, should take all his books to the jail; that there should be no confidence—no secrecy—between my client and his solicitors in the preparation of the defence; and it will mean that all information for the defence is to be available to the prosecution. In fact, it will mean, in short, that Bal Gungadhar Tilak shall be prevented by the Crown from preparing his defence in the manner he thought proper. This was a peculiar State prosecution, the second of its kind, the first having occurred in 1891; when the printer and publisher of the "Bangobasi," was prosecuted by Government. (Refers to the case, reported in I. L. R., 19 Calcutta, p 35.) I submit it is the only case having any bearing upon this; and there is no other Indian case to guide your lordship in this matter. In the "Bungobasi" case, as soon as the accused was committed, he was bailed by the Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, and Justice Beverley, before whom the matter was argued. A report of the argument appeared in the "Calcutta Statesman" of the 12th August 1891, and I hope the other side will not object to my putting in a copy of the newspaper. In that case too the Advocate General said he would not be vindictive, but at the same time a powerful opposition was offered to the application for bail. In the face of that opposition the accused in the case was bailed in Rs. 10,000 and two sureties. He was admitted to bail and tried; the jury differed; and the prosecution was abandoned. When we come to the question of punishment, I will ask your lordship to note that the alternative punishment is three years' rigorous imprisonment. The only evidence, besides the articles, is that of the Oriental Translator to Government. (Reads and comments upon it.)

Continuing, Mr. Davar said that the impression produced on the mind of the Oriental Translator, who was not in a position to appreciate the real meaning of the articles, was in that respect worthless.

The Judge remarked that the best evidence were the articles themselves, to show whether they were inflammatory and likely to excite disaffection.

Mr. Davar remarked he would say without hesitation that the import of the articles was not in the slightest degree abusive of the English people or of the English Government. It was a rhapsodical account of what took place between Shivajee and Afzul Khan; and it had been misunderstood and misjudged by the prosecution. His client had not an opportunity of opening his mouth before the magistrate. The learned counsel was instructed to say that nothing could have been farther from the mind of the writer of the articles than any reflections upon the English people and the Government of India.

The Judge: You say that the articles were not intended to apply to the British Government?

Mr. Davar, answering in the affirmative, said they related to the dissensions between Hindu and Mahomedan writers, and were a refutation of the opinions of those historians who maintained that Shivaji was treacherous towards Afzul Khan. If anybody was responsible for the opinion that those articles were likely to excite disaffection, it was a Bombay daily, which said—

The Judge said Mr. Davar was travelling beyond the question before the court. That question was only whether the accused was entitled to bail. He was charged with exciting disaffection; and the court would listen to what the learned counsel had to suggest. If his suggestions fitted in with the articles, his lordship would have some grounds to base his conclusions upon.

Mr. Davar: I say unhesitatingly that they are not such articles as would excite disaffection when properly understood.

The Judge: How many articles are there?

Mr. Davar; Two. Both appeared in the issue of the 15th June last, and were in the Marathi language. If they were likely to excite disaffection, I venture to say the Presidency Magistrate would have exceeded the appointment of Mr. Tilak to the Legislative Council. The official translations are not correct. I request your lordship to ask your interpreter to read to the court the original Mar

against Government, while the punishment for it was transportation for life. The authorities, so far as the Advocate General could see, had always been to show that applications for bail were always refused where the charge indicated an offence of a serious nature and the sentence for which was a severe one. The Hon. the Advocate-General cited authorities in support of this argument, and then referred to the affidavit read by Mr. Davar on behalf of the defence. The Government orders with regard to the persons kept in jail were very clear, and the rules distinctly stated that every facility should be given to the prisoner under trial, but that he should be kept within the sight of the jailor, whoever he was. For advice from or instructions to his lawyers the accused persons were given all facilities, the jailor keeping him within sight. Referring to the articles complained of, the Advocate-General said that the defence contended that the articles did not refer to the present times. It could not be suggested for a moment that the reference was not to the present day. It was an attack solely and directly upon the Government of the present day. As to whether it was causing disaffection, or was only a disapprobation of certain actions of the Government the Advocate General quoted the words of the Chief Justice of Calcutta, while charging the jury in the *Bangobasi* case. The articles in question were next referred to by the Advocate-General, who would not trouble his lordship by reading them over again. He only pointed out that an account which purported to be the speech of Professor Bhanu was published in accused's newspaper, Kesari. *He did not know if Professor Bhanu said all that he had been stated to have said in the Kesari,* but any way, Mr. Tilak having set forth to his readers again what Professor Bhanu had said, he did. *Tilak was responsible for the publication.* There were *grave charges against the accused, being of sedition* and of exciting disaffection towards Government.

MR. DAVAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Davar, replying to the arguments of the Advocate General, said in cases cited by him the parties were refused bail because the charges were of a graver and more serious nature. In one case the charge was that of murder, and the accused had *admitted the offence. In other cases the evidence was found of an overwhelming character to ensure* conviction, and there was no assurance as to whether the accused would be forthcoming at the time of the trial. The articles only had reference to the dispute between Hindus and the Mahamedans in the past time, and there was nothing to indicate that any reference was made about the present day. There was no possibility of his *client being guilty of the offence he was charged with*, and there were reasonable grounds to come to the conclusion that he was innocent. In conclusion he asked the court to liberate Mr. Tilak on *bail, who was not likely to avoid the trial*

THE COURT'S DECISION.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, remarked, that the discussion on this application took considerable time, but that he could dispose of it at much less length. *All the details* and points would be determined when the trial comes on. According to the leading principles of criminal jurisprudence a man was not presumed to be guilty until he had had a fair trial; at the same time there was another principle to be observed, namely, that there ought not to be any miscarriage of justice by the accused being liberated on bail. Therefore, what his lordship had to consider was whether there were any grounds to show that Mr. Tilak would not come forward at the next Criminal Sessions to take his trial. If that was so, his lordship should not be justified in liberating him on bail. But on the other hand, if the court was convinced or morally certain that he would be present at the trial he might be let out to bail. The chief thing in considering an application for bail was to refer to the three principal questions, namely: (1) Nature and gravity of the offence; (2) nature and the extent of the punishment provided by law; and (3) to see if the evidence was of such an overwhelming character as to assure conviction. No doubt the charge was a serious one and the punishment a severe one, being transportation for life, but it could be reduced to a very small term of imprisonment. The charge was a grave one, being that of sedition and excitement of disaffection against Government. At the same time it was not a charge which could be compared with the charge of murder or high treason. The Advocate General was quite right in saying that the evidence was not particular which referred to the present day. A great deal of argument turned on the articles themselves. Whether those articles bore the interpretation which the Advocate General had put, or whether the interpretation should be as explained by the defence at this stage of the case it was improper for the court to express anything like a positive opinion one way or the other. It would be for the learned judge who would preside at the time of the trial and the jury to determine. There were two articles. One of them contained comments on the acts of Shivaji. The learned Advocate General considered that the article really excited a feeling which would actuate people to murder other people in a similar position and make them justify their action like Shivaji's was justified on the ground of public good. Mr. Davar, on the other hand, contended that it was an account of a discussion on the moral character, as to the exact position of a man who committed political murder and the man who committed a murder for private motives, which was base and immoral. It was a matter entirely for the jury to determine, who would form their opinion on the articles and evidence before them, and his lordship was not desirous of expressing any opinion as to whether it was likely to terminate in a conviction or otherwise. The other article, which consisted of *shlokes*, was supposed to be an address by Shivaji to his people. His Lordship was unwilling to say anything on the subject at all, but as he was bound to say something he said that it seemed to him, specially from the word *gorash*, which meant a European, that Shivaji was not addressing people of his time, but he was addressing the people of the present generation. It might, however, be shown that it referred to large problems and possibilities which might or might not take place. The court could not solve it at this stage, but his lordship considered the jury should solve it on the articles and the evidence by their own knowledge of the world. The conclusion, therefore, that his Lordship had to come to was (though he desired once more to say that he would not express any opinion as to whether there would be a conviction) whether the articles were of the description the defence suggested. He found that the punishment was a severe one, but it was such as could be reduced to a lesser term. The Court found that the ends of justice would not be defeated if the accused was bailed, and that it was not probable that the accused gentleman would not be forthcoming at the time of his trial. He might, if he was innocent, be suffering imprisonment for a month if bail was refused. Going upon these principles, his Lordship would be exercising his discretion if he released accused on bail, but the bail ought to be substantial.

Mr. Tilak was accordingly enlarged on bail, himself in Rs. 50,000 and two sureties of Rs. 25,000 each. The solicitor for the accused deposited Government paper for Rs. 50,000.

Just as the Court rose at 5-15 p.m., the large crowd which collected in and outside the court-house received the order with cheers. Mr Tilak, as he left the court, was followed by a crowd of three to four thousand people, who cheered him as he proceeded along.

MR. GOKHALE'S APOLOGY.

ALL CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

ADMITS BEING MISLED.

DECLINES TO GIVE NAMES.

As we briefly stated in an earlier issue, Mr. Gokhale has withdrawn his allegations against the Poona Plague Committee and its operations, and in a letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor offers an unqualified apology for having misrepresented the facts in the "Manchester Guardian" interview. He writes as follows:—

Bombay, August 1, 1897.

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Poona.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following explanation to H. E. the Governor on the subject of certain statements made by me to a representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, a month ago, an account of which appeared in the *Guardian* on the 2nd July last.

2. I may state at the outset that the report of the *Guardian's* representative is, on the whole, a correct summary of what I said to him. Of course he had to condense an hour's conversation into a column of his newspaper and this circumstance has led to a little obscurity in a few places. The arrangement, moreover, is throughout his own, as is also the wording in some parts. Subject to these explanations the report may be accepted as accurate.

3. The day before yesterday, when I arrived in Bombay, the representatives of the Press saw me on board the Caledonia, and asked me to explain how I had stated to the *Guardian* representative that I had myself seen plague operations in Poona before leaving for England. The question surprised me, as I had no recollection that the interviewer had reported me as saying so. And I remarked to them that if that was the report in the *Guardian*, it was certainly inaccurate. I have since procured a copy of the report, and I find that it is not necessarily inaccurate—only it is somewhat obscure. One of the first questions put to me by the interviewer was how far I had personal knowledge of what had taken place in Poona. I told him distinctly that I was not in India when the operations actually began, but that while I was in Poona arrangements were being made for dealing with the plague effectively and that by 5th March—the day on which I left Poona—it was already understood that European soldiers were to be employed on plague duty, and a general exodus had begun. Here the interviewer interrupted me and wanted to know what was the nature of the plague duty. I said that as far as I could gather, it was inspecting houses, searching for plague patients, removal of the sick to hospitals and of the healthy to the segregation camp, fumigation, lime-washing, &c. Now all this has been compressed in the *Guardian* in the following sentence:—"When I left Poona on March 5, the work of inspecting, fumigating and lime-washing the houses, and searching for plague-stricken persons had been entrusted to British soldiers." The sentence is no doubt somewhat obscure, but it does not necessarily mean that I had myself seen soldiers at work.

MISLED BY THE NATIVE PRESS AND FALSE FRIENDS.

4. I used to receive Poona newspapers for some time regularly during my stay in England. I reached London on March 26th, and from that time, for about two months, these papers contained the bitterest complaints and lamentations in regard to the operations of the Plague Committee. Even papers which I had always regarded as very sober and cautious wrote with extraordinary vehemence on the subject. There was no mistaking the depth or intensity of feeling in the matter, and to a man judging from a distance of 5,000 miles, so much feeling was simply unintelligible except on the hypothesis that dreadful things were going on in Poona! Week after week I went on reading these things, and not a line, not a word appeared on the other side during all the time to warn or caution any one that these writings were not to be relied on. My private letters from Poona only strengthened and emphasised the impressions gathered from the newspapers. Several people addressed to me, on the strength of a slight acquaintance, piteous appeals to do something to help them in their distress, and personal friends, whom I had known for years, and who *were, I thought incapable of misleading me, conclusively,* as the privilege of private correspondence for reporting to me worse things, then had openly appeared in the papers. When I read all these things, *and when I saw the Hindus and Mahomedans in Poona forgetting their differences and submitting* joint memorials, when I saw in the memorials of the Deccan Sabha evidence of unusual panic and demoralization, *when I saw even the Indian Spectator—a sober journal, if there is one in India—declaring* that in Poona a deaf ear had been turned "even to verified complaints of wanton demage to property and injury to body and mind," my mind became disposed to believe almost any complaint coming from *Poona and lost all capacity for discrimination in the* matter.

5. I had however absolutely no thought of mentioning these things in England, and before the 23rd June, when

THE TERRIBLE NEWS OF THE GHASTLY TRAGEDY

of the previous night arrived there, I had not said a word about them to any one, except two or three individuals, even in private conversation, and had never made the remotest allusion to them in public addresses. To some of the men in Poona, who had asked me to do something for them, I had written *back to say that H. E. the Governor was the proper person to approach for redress in the matter, and that* it was ignorant so think that the authorities in England could be troubled with advantage in such cases. The first shock and sensation caused by the news of *the outrages of the 22nd June were followed by a tremendous feeling of popular uneasiness in England,* such as I had never witnessed anywhere before. The news of the Chitpur riots came at the same time to aggravate the situation. The average English mind could not understand that there was no connection between the two occurrences; all that appeared clear to them was that in both places Hindoos and Mahomedans were acting in sympathy and concert, and murdering or otherwise assaulting Englishmen. Sensational telegrams poured into the columns of the Press day after day, bringing news of seditious writing or preaching, of the circulations of seditious pamphlets, even of personal insults levelled at her Majesty the Queen-Empress herself. Letters and articles appeared in the Press on all sides that disaffection and disloyalty were rife in India, and that serious trouble was brewing. The condemnation of the educated classes in general, and of Poona Brahmins in particular was for a time almost universal. And the party that has been working for constitutional reform in India came to be associated in the popular mind with race hatred and rioting. Owing to the great influence of the Press in England, English public opinion sometimes comes and overwhelms like an avalanche—formed and moving almost before one has time to think. And I certainly felt, and several friends agreed with me, that our character for loyalty was being hopelessly damaged. For the first six or seven days, however, I did nothing. I had hoped that the perpetrators of such four and audacious murders could not remain long concealed, and would be swiftly tracked, and then the air would clear almost as quickly as it had become threatening. Every day's delay, however, while weakening our position, added to the just impatience and resentment of the public mind. Summary methods of dealing with the fiends freely advocated. It was reported that repressive Press legislation would be almost immediately undertaken. The announcement that the Collector of Poona had informed the citizens that unless the culprits were forthcoming, they all would undergo experiences of which they never had any taste since British rule began, followed by the imposition of a heavy punitive police, left, no doubt in my mind that punishment—swift and terrible—was descending on my unhappy city, and that

THE BRAND OF GENERAL DISLOYALTY

was being placed on our brow. Then I felt that it was incumbent on me to act. Our loyalty is our only claim on England for a sympathetic, progressive and enlightened rule, and I feared that if our character for loyalty was lost, our best national interests would be injured beyond repair. And as I honestly believed that the irritation caused by the plague operations and not disaffection must have been at the bottom of the tragedy of the 22nd June, I felt it was my duty to endeavour to avert the impending misfortune. I consulted a few friends, as to what was to be done. It was absolutely necessary to place our view of the matter before the public with such information as I thought I had in my possession and that I had not a moment to loose. The first idea was to lay the whole thing before the Secretary of State for India, but unfortunately it was not found possible to arrange that. I then placed everything unreservedly before the Indian Parliamentary Committee, and also communicated it to a representative of the *Manchester Guardian*.

6. As regards the allegations themselves, H. E. Lord Sandhurst has authoritatively stated that from all enquiries made by Government he is satisfied that they are wholly devoid of foundation. Under these circumstances, I withdraw all the allegations unreservedly, and tender an unqualified apology for having made them.

7. I feel that in addition to this

GENERAL WITHDRAWAL, SPECIAL APOLOGY AND RETRACTION

are necessary in regard to the most serious allegations, namely, the alleged violation of two women, one of whom was further alleged to have committed suicide. I made these statements on the strength of letters received in May last from persons whose general trustworthiness I had no reason to doubt. The statements were condemned in the House of Commons as malevolent inventions on 13th July. I left England by the mail of the 10th, and on my arrival here, I put myself at once in communication with my correspondents. It will be seen that I could not have communicated with them earlier except by wire. I had hoped that my friends would be able to come forward and substantiate their statements. In this hope, I find I was wrong. I feel satisfied now that my correspondents, in the excitement of the time, did not take sufficient care to verify complaints brought to them or their friends by the supposed aggrieved parties. It has been suggested to me that I should discolose their names to Government, but it is impossible for me, as a gentleman, to do this, as they wrote to me in private confidence, and I made the contents of their communication public without their authorisation. And I am prepared to accept full responsibility myself—both moral and legal—for making the allegations. I am deeply sorry that I should have allowed myself to make unwarranted accusations of a most serious character on the mere strength of private letters without having any evidence whatever in my possession. Even I have shown much more credulity and much less judgment than may have been expected from one in my position.

HIS HUMILIATING POSITION.

8. Before concluding, I respectfully beg to be permitted to make one more observation. In doing what I did, I felt I was discharging a most painful duty. I said so to the members of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. The late Mr. Rand was lying in a critical condition when I addressed them, and I said at the outset of my remarks that it was an odious position for any one to occupy to have to criticize the Poona plague operations, while the officer who had suffered for them was lying in a condition which called for the deepest sympathy and respect from every quarter. And even now, when I fully realise the humiliating position in which my action has placed me, my bitterest regret is caused by the thought that I became the instrument of adding to the terrible anxieties of H. E. the Governor at a time when he must have had the greatest difficulty in preserving the equanimity of his mind. I also feel most keenly that while a few Englishmen at least in this country have been not only just but even generous in judging me, I have been much less than just to their countrymen—the soldiers engaged on plague operations, and have made grave unwarranted charges against them when they were engaged in work which required that their critics should be not only just to them but even generous. I once more tender an unqualified apology to all, to H. E. the Governor, to the members of the Plague Committee, and to the soldiers engaged in Plague operations. I will send a copy of this letter for publication in the *Manchester Guardian* by the next mail.—I am, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE.

[The above appeared in our second edition of yesterday.]

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CRAVEN'S TERESINE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 30 years, have been introduced. And why is this? because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply exquisite, and it is the most soothing and purifying soap in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Good showers have fallen and continue to fall in Ferozepore district.

The services of Colonel D.D. Pryce, Commandant, 9th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends with effect from the 1st December next, on the expiry of his regimental command.

A contribution of Rs. 3,000 has been received from the Burdwan Raj to the Calcutta Queen-Empress Commemoration Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 71,350. It is hoped a lakh of rupees may be raised by the end of the year.

The Highland Light Infantry team has scratched from the Calcutta Foot ball Tournament on account of the regiment having been ordered to the frontier in connection with the Malakand rising.

A big theft was committed the other day at the house of the officiating Civil Surgeon of Ferozepore, property wroth *Rs. 10,000* being stolen.

The receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 17th July show an increase of three-quarters of a lakh as compared with the corresponding week of last year. This is largely due to the Tochi *Expedition.*

The eighth Government opium sale at Calcutta on Monday, realised a total of Rs. 34,26,625. *Behar opium fetched an average of Rs. 1,053-3-2* per chest, and the Benares drug an average of Rs. 1,055-7-10 per chest. The general average was Rs. 1,054-5-6 per chest.

The pipe water-supply for the cantonments at Allahabad is to be extended to the Native Cavalry lines.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointments of Superintending Engineer and Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, being continued till *the 31st* March 1900.

Mr. Crawford, Revenue Commissioner of Baluchistan, will carry on the duties of Agent to the *Governor-General, Quetta, when Mr. Barnes pro*ceeds on privilege leave at the end of September.

Captain Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry, will act as Personal Assistant to the Military Member of Council during Captain Dick's absence on Field Service as Orderly Officer to Sir Bindon Blood.

A controversy of an amusing and interesting nature is now greatly exercising the minds of the Ponani section of the Moplah community. The Thangal, or High Priest, of Chowghet professes to believe that by virtue of a certain incantation one may obtain 40 days' previous warning as to when one will die. The Tanur Thangal scornfully rejects the belief as antagonistic to the Moplah religion. The Ponani Thangal has been appointed arbitrator, and a day is to be fixed on which to thresh out the controversial point. Several sacred books of reference are being collected by both factions.

What is said to be the smallest-recorded specimen of the equine race is now on viewin Milan. It is the property of the Marchese Carcano, a well-known horse-fancier of Lombardy whose four-in-hand of Shetland ponies has been the admiration of his fellow-citizens for some years past. The creature which the Marchese has succeeded in rearing is said to stand only 6 hands, or 24 inches high. We believe that the smallest Shetlands are seldom under 8 hands. But this pony is no less remarkable for its perfect symmetry than for its minute proportions. The proprietor has a great liking for miniature horses, contending that they do more work for their size than an ordinary horse, and consume much less food. His four-in-hand costs him only a trifle over 6d. a day.

Mr. Trelawny, the Calcutta Agent of the P. and O. Company, is about to leave India for good. Mr. Trelawny has held almost every public appointment in Calcutta, including those of Port Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner, and Sheriff, and for many years has occupied a position of high authority in the commercial world. It was only the other day that a correspondent directed attention to the strange omission of Mr. Trelawny's name from the Jubilee Honours, remarking that "the most prominent and philanthropic of our *citizens, who have for many years devoted money,* valuable time, and their best energies for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, and acted the part of good citizens in every particular, have been ignored." Mr. Trelawny will carry with him the esteem and affectionate regard of the entire community. He leaves Calcutta, we understand, on the 8th instant, and after visiting England will proceed to Australia to take over the control of the Colonial agencies of the Company. Mr. Mathewson will officiate in the Calcutta appointment.

A telegram, dated Purneah, August 2nd, states that the railway line between Dilkhola and Kanki stations was cut on the night of the 21st ultimo by a party of 300 or 400 villagers, led by two mounted Mahomedans. An opening was made 10 feet long by 13 feet deep to allow the Mahanadi floods to pass from the west to east. The linemen who remonstrated were beaten, one man being tied up to a tree to prevent him from giving information. Fortunately a European platelayer received information in time to stop a night train which was nearly due, or there might have been a disaster. A Magistrate and a body of native police are on the spot making inquiries. The breach has been repaired, traffic being resumed at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Lord Charles Beresford has, in reply to a correspondent, written a letter respecting the policy of accepting contributions from the Colonies towards Imperial defence. He is of opinion that Colonial contributions to Imperial defence should consist entirely of local naval bases under their own control, thoroughly enquipped in every detail, such as would enable a fleet to refit and repair damages quickly. Equipped bases of this character would add far more to the power of the British Empire than increasing the number of ships through Colonial effort. Grand, generous, and chivalrous as the suggestion from the Cape must be regarded, he cannot but think that the million necessary to build and equip a first-class battleship would be far more beneficially expended for Imperial defence if used to make the Cape a more efficient naval base.

What Constitutes a Unanimous Verdict is a question which has again arisen, this time in a Pennsylvania Court. The case was that of a former assistant city of attorney of Pittsburg, recently convicted of crime. Four of the jurors who sat upon the case have made affidavits reciting that at first they were unable to agree upon a verdict, but that having been instructed explicitly by the trial judge that "the minority should yield to the majority." they considered it their duty to vote for conviction, in accordance with the opinion of the majority. They distinctly declare that at no time were they convinced of the guilt of the defendant, and that when they finally voted for conviction they did so against their own belief and judgment, in obedience to the judge's ruling. Can the verdict properly be called unanimous under these circumstances? Assuming the state of affairs to be as the minority of the jury declare, there can hardly be any question (says the "Albany Law Journal) as to the irregularity of the verdict, or that the judge was guilty of reversible error. The very facts stated in the affidavits of jurors referred to show that these officers of the Court possessed very improper notions of their powers, prerogatives, and privileges. Every juror ought to know that unless the Court orders a verdict for one or the other side, as it sometimes has the right to do, he, the juror, not only has the right, but it is his sworn duty, to exercise his own individual judgment as to controverted questions of fact. Each juror, in criminal cases, must be convinced of the guilt of the defendant, and convinced beyond a reasonable doubt. If he is not so convinced, he ought never to yield, though, of course, the fact that a majority of the jury had reached a different conclusion would naturally have some effect in causing a change of view on his part. These are plain, elementary principals which scarcely need elucidation.

Knife duels between women are by no means infrequent in Paris, but the last one recorded is an exceptionally bloodthirsty affair. Two viragos, living in the Rue de Fiandre, had been keeping the National Fete by no means wisely, and after having refreshed themselves beyond proper measure, they had a falling out. Words led to blows, and then knives were produced from the pockets of the combatants, who started to hack at each other like Spanish or Italian sailors in a disturbance. One of the duellists, a woman of twenty-five years old, was stabbed severely in the head and breast, and was carried half-dead to hospital. Her companion, who has been arrested, received minor injuries, being a more skilful manipulator of dangerous weapons, or probably more sober, than the other.

One of the distinguishing features of the administration of justice in the latter part of the Queen's reign says the *Law Journal* is the greater leniency of judges in criminal cases, especially in the treatment of first and youthful offenders. There are certain occupants of the Bench, however, who are said to be resisting the general tendency in this direction. Mr. Justice Day's sentences are those most frequently the subject of public comment. Some of the criticisms that are passed upon his treatment of criminals appear, from the reports in *the Press, to be well founded; but it ought to be* remembered, and especially by those persons who hasten to express their feelings in print, that no *reliable criticism of a sentence is possible unless the critic is present at the trial, and thus becomes* acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. It is worthy of notice that this is an advantage that *it is seldom possessed by the writers who complain of the severity of Mr. Justice Day, or of any other* occupant of the Bench.

Mr. E. F. Knight, the defendant in the Soudan *libel case is a Cumberland man. He is a graduate* of Cambridge, and although only forty-five has been a great traveller. He has represented the *Times* in five campaigns—that of Hunza-nagar in 1891, Matabeleland 1893-95, Madagascar 1895, Soudan 1896, and in the recent Turco-Greek war. As a yachtsman he is well known, and has written at least half-a-dozen books—"Albania and Montenegro," "The Cruise of the *Falcon*," "The Threatening Eye," "The *Falcon* on the Baltic," "The Cruise of the *Alarte*," "Where Three Empires Meet," "Madagascar in War Time," "Rhodesia of To-Day," etc. The fact that both the plaintiff and defendant the case wear glasses hardly squares, perhaps, with the popular concep tion of *the appearance presented by war correspondents.*

Spargo's case has always been looked upon as a decisive authority. It was a decision of two judges, Lord Justice James and Lord Justice Mellish, "than whom," said Lord Justice Bowen, "no two greater authorities have in our day sat in Courts of justice." What it decided was that when a company owes its vendor, say, £1,000, payable immediately, and the vendor owes the company £1,000 for shares agreed to be taken, it is no use going through the form of handing the money backwards and forwards. The one sum may be set off against the other; and if it is, that is payment in cash. This seems common sense, but it is, not long since the present Lord Chancellor, sitting in the Court of Appeal, broke a lance against Spargo's case, venturing to doubt whether what is described by those eminent judges as the absurdity of handing money backwards and forwards when two people have cross demands was so great as the absurdity of construing the words "payment in cash" as payment without cash. Notwithstanding this smart epigram at its expense, Spargo's case has been affirmed by the Privy Council in full stength, and stands therefore now all but impregnable. But there is this germ of truth in the Chancellor's doubts. The doctrine of set-off is fertile of fallacies, and has to be applied with very great caution. On a winding-up, for instance, it would simply mean that the creditor-shareholder got paid his debt in full, while the rest of the creditors got only a small dividend. Hence a holder of unpaid shares, who is also a creditor, must, on, winding up, pay calls and take his chance with the rest of the creditors for dividend. Spargo's case is, of course, outside winding up. The question in appying it is, "Has the shareholder by set-off paid up his shares in cash or not while the company was a going concern?" If he has, he cannot be made liable on a winding-up; but to bring himself within Spargo's case the shareholder must prove that he had at the date of set-off a presently enforceable demand against the company.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* "J. B. H." explains "why the Duke of Connaught was christened *Patrick." He says*:—"The day succeeding the opening of the Dublin Exhibition of 1849 a grand military review was held by Her Majesty on 'the Fifteen Acres,' Phœnix Park. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort and her two eldest children, the Princess Victoria and the Prince of Wales. The event was an unqualified success, and nothing could exceed the outburst of Irish loyalty, from all classes, which hailed her arrival on the ground. One of Her Majesty's subjects, however, was not satisfied with simply joining in the cheers of the multitude, but determined to have an extra demonstration on his own account. This Irish farmer, pushing his way through the crowd, got as close to the Royal carriage as he possibly could, fortunately sufficient near to be heard by the occupants. Then, taking off his hat, he shouted at the top of his voice, 'May it please her Majesty, call the next one Patrick.' The Queen turned in the direction of the voice, and, recognizing Paddy as as the speaker, laughingly noodded her head two or three times; as much as to say, 'Your petition shall be granted. Sure enough, on May 1 in the following year, 1850, the Duke of Connaught was born and afterwards christened 'Arthur William "Patrick" Albert.' It goes without saying that the name was intended as a national compliment; but few people are aware today of the circumstances which gave rise to this graceful act on the part of Her Majerty. I can vouch for the truth of the foregoing incidents, both of which occured precisely as stated. It was my good fortune to be one of an orchestra of three hundred vocal performers who contributed their part to the musical portion of the opening exhibition, ceremonies; and I had, moreover, the opportunity of witnessing an exceptional act of the Sovereign—that of conferring the honour of knighthood in the Grand Central Hall Little did. I think at the time that I should live to witness the late glorious Jubilee procession of our dearly-loved Queen through the streets of London."

An interesting military and Napoleonic museum was opened in Paris at the Hotel des Invalides by the War Minister, General Billot. The collection was organised by General Vanson, and is called Le Musee de l'Armee. Napoleonic relics seem to preponderate, and have been gathered from various sources. The museum is in the Louis XIV room, and among the first objects that strike the attention is one of the little hats worn by the First Napoleon. Then there is a facsimile of the humble lodging of Bonaparte at Auxonne, when he was a lieutenant, and near it the receptacle in gilded bronze wherein rested the body of the Emperor on board the Belle Poule while being brought back from Saint Helena by the Prince de Joinville. Also visible are a fragment of the tomb at Saint Helena, a lump of the rock and branch of a tree from around the grave, drawings of the spot in the Atlantic island where the Emperor's body was temporarily buried a crown offered by the city of Cherbourg for the coffin, the bit champed by Napoleon's charger at Waterloo, and, finally, objects owned by the young Duke of Reichstadt, called Napoleon II. and King of Rome. The regime of Napoleon III. is also marked in the Army Museum by several articles, notably by medals struck on great occasions like the birth of the Prince Imperial, a paperweight used by the second Emperor at Saint-Cloud, and a few similar trifles. In the museum, likewise, are a portrait and the word of Marshal de MacMahon, given by his widow; a branch of ivy plucked from the tomb of the great Carnot in Germany by the French officers who were sent to accompany the remains back to Paris; a shred of the flag of the 24th Regiment, brought from Metz; and the bullet said to have killed Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marshal of France, at Salzbach in 1675. Russians, too, have contributed to the collection, General Trotsky, commanding at Wilna, sending some articles connected with the passage of the Beresina in November, 1812. Interspersed among the chief objects on show are old uniforms worn by officers and soldiers of the French army from, it may be said, the days of the Grand Monarque to 1 70.

DECCAN VERNACULAR TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society was held at Poona, in the hall of the Native General Library, on Sunday, the 18th instance, at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of Dr. R. G. Bhandarker, M.A., C.I.E. Several members of the Society attended the meeting, among whom were: Rao Bahadur S. B. Jatar, B.A., C.I.E., Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak, M.A., Prof. A. V. Kathavate, B.A., Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide, Rao Bahadur V. B. Sahoni, Rao Bahadur B. P. Joshi, Rao Saheb K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Rao Saheb B. T. Bapat, Messrs. H. N. Apte, N. B. Deodhar, K. R. Kelkar, V. C. Jogiekar, T. N. Kirtane, and others. The proceedings of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed, and the annual report and accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1897, were read by Mr. H. N. Apte for the secretary. The following summary of the report will be interesting to those who are desirous of promoting the growth of Marathi literature:—

MEMBERS.

The number of life members has increased from 59 to 77, and that of annual subscribers from 197 to 223 during the year, making up the total number of 300 at the end of the year. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Sir Desai Raje Bahadur of Savantwadi, and Shrimant Bapu Saheb Nimbalkar and Shrimant Bapu Saheb Chief of Kurundwad joined the Society as life members during the past year. Rao Saheb V. M. Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector in the Berars, has laid the society under deep obligations by securing forty annual subscribers in his province. In order to maintain the present number of members and secure new ones, the society resolved to start a monthly journal, named "Bharatavarsha" and give it gratis to all subscribers, who have to pay its postage only.

THE WORK OF THE DAKSHINA PRIZE COMMITTEE.

A sum of Rs. 1,035 was granted by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, from the Dakshina Fund for rewarding Marathi authors. This amount was given to 10 authors for their works; the maximum amount paid for any author was Rs. 250, and the minimum Rs. 15. Of the 16 books to which prizes were awarded, 15 had been sent by their authors to the old Dakshina Prize committee some years ago, and one was sent to the society in 1896 for patronage. 36 old books were examined during the year, of which 15 were foundfi for prizes. Of the 101 books made over to the society by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, at the end of July 1896, 90 have been disposed of and six have remained for disposal. Those six books have also been examined, but the award of prizes has not been made this year for want of funds. It will thus be seen that the work entrusted to the society by the Department of Public Instruction has been nearly finished within less than two years.

BOOKS SENT FOR PATRONAGE.

105 books were sent to the society for patronage during the year, and 73 books remained to be disposed of at the beginning of the year. Of these, 26 books were rejected for various reasons, 8 were found fit for prizes, one book was rewarded, and 114 remained to be disposed of at the end of the year. There is a general complaint among authors that the society takes up a long time in examining the books sent to the society for patronage. But when it is borne in mind that the number of books sent to the society is much larger than that sent to the old Dakshina Prize Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the society for patronage are limited, and that the members of the Book Committee have to do other important work besides the examination of books, the complaint would not appear reasonable.

NEW WORKS.

The translation of Romola is in progress, and that of Mill's Subjection of Women is under revision. The translation of Scottowe's Short History of Parliament is in progress. The translations of Sir Henry Maine's "Popular Government" and of "Akbar," of the "Rulers of India Series," were advertised in 1895-96, and candidates were asked to furnish specimens of the translations of some selected pages of these books. Eleven specimens of the translation of the former and sixteen of that of the latter were sent to the society for approval. All these specimens were carefully examined by the committees specially appointed for the purpose and the translation of the selected portions of "Popular Government" by Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A., and that of the selected portions of "Akbar" by Mr. M. V. Lele, B.A., L.C.E., were selected. These two gentlemen were then requested to translate the two works completely. Owing to the prevalence of the plague and other circumstances Mr. Padhye did not make much progress in his work; but Mr. Lele has finished his translation of "Akbar," which has been revised and is now ready for the press. The translation of "M. S. Elphinstone" of the "Rulers of India Series," by Mr. V. V. Natekar, of Thana, was sent to the society for patronage. This translation was thoroughly revised by the society and a prize of Rs. 200 is to be awarded to it. The book has been dedicated to H.E. Lord Sandhurst with his permission and is in the press.

THE PEISHWA'S DAFTAR.

It is to be regretted that owing to the prevalence of the plague and other causes the Committee appointed to examine the *Chitnishi* letters in the Peshwa's Daftar did not do much work during the year. However, Mr. D. B. Parasnis, who was allowed by Government to assist the Committee, attended his Allenation Settlement Office for nearly seven months, examined and sorted 50,000 letters, and selected 500 letters as useful for historical purposes. The work of indexing and translating these letters is very elaborate, and there is no chance of finishing it rapidly unless someone devotes his whole time to it.

It was stated in the last annual report that Rao Bahadur G. E. Vad, B. A., Alienation Settlement Officer, Poona, had prepared for printing translations of extracts from the diaries of Balaji Bajirao Peishwa and of the Raja of Satara under orders from Government, and obtained the permission of Government to print the selections in the Government Central Press, Bombay. But as the selections consist of six big volumes, and as the printing of these volumes in the Central Press would be a work of years, it was, therefore, thought desirable in the interest of the public to request Government to entrust the work of editing and printing the selections to the society. Government have, in their Resolution No. 949, dated 4th February 1897, been pleased to accept with thanks the offer made by the society, subject to the conditions that the Commissioner, C. D., will determine the form in which the selections are to be printed and will inspect and approve the annotations made by the society in each volume before publication and 30 copies of each printed volume should be supplied to Government for their use free of cost. Mr. D. B. Parasnis, of Satara, who has travelled throughout India for collecting old historical manuscripts, and written two historical books in Marathi, has been selected to annotate these volumes, and Messrs. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar and Balwant Shridhar Sahasrabudhe, two well-known District pleaders at Satara, who have invariably shown great interest in all public matters, have agreed to defray the cost of printing. These two gentlemen have laid the society and the Maratha public generally under a great obligation by their liberal offer to bear the expenses. The thanks of the society are also due to Mr. Parasnis for having agreed to edit the selections.

PUBLICATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

The late Dakshina Prize Committee granted prizes to the authors of several manuscript books without imposing any condition in respect of their publication, and consequently these books though approved by the society have never been printed owing to want of money. The society has, therefore, made it a rule not to give a prize to a manuscript, the author of which does not undertake to publish it. Five of the manuscripts to which prizes were awarded in 1895-96 were published during the year, viz.:—A drama illustrating the present state of things; the State of Our Country; the Life of Benjamin Franklin; the Hill Forts of Maharashtra; and Fate and Industry.

BOOKS AT HALF-PRICE.

In order to make some return to subscribers for their subscriptions to the society, it has been resolved to sell them books published by the society at half the price. But it is to be deeply regretted that few subscribers take advantage of this rule, as only two subscribers purchased copies of "India and British Colonies" during the year.

BHARATAWARSHA.

At the second annual general meeting of the society held in June 1896, it was resolved that the Managing Committee should take some steps to give some assistance to the editor of "Kavyasangraha," as that journal was likely to be discontinued for want of public support. Accordingly the editor of the journal, the late Mr. Vaman Daji Oka, was informed that if he would agree to review the old Kavyetihasa-Sangraha and devote half the pages of his journal to the publication of historical manuscripts, the society would be glad to give him some pecuniary assistance. But he intimated his unwillingness to do this, and asked the society to purchase 200 copies of his journal at Rs. 4-2-0 per copy per annum, including postage. But the society was unable to meet his demand for want of sufficient funds. However, the society thought it extremely desirable to revive the historical portion of the defunct "Kavyetihasasangraha" and resolved to start a monthly literary and historical magazine, called *Bharatawarsha*, under the editorship of Messrs. H. N. Apte and D. B. Parasnis. Mr. Apte is a man of good literary attainments and Mr. Parasnis has a liking for historical subjects, and both are well-known Marathi authors. It is hoped, therefore, that this new enterprise will prove an useful addition to the monthly periodical literature.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total income during the year from all sources was Rs. 3,796-4-4, being made up of Rs. 2,400 from subscribers and Rs. 1,035 from the Dakshina Fund. The total balance of the society's funds at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,320-3-10, making up a total sum of Rs. 21,115-13-2. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,188-5-0, including Rs. 1,035 from the Dakshina Fund, given to authors. Deducting the expenditure from the income, there was a balance of Rs. 19,957-8-2 at the close of the year, Rs. 8,500 are in Government Promissory notes, Rs. 11,281-7-0 are deposited in the two registered local Banks, and Rs. 76-1-2 were with the secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The catalogue of Marathi books hither

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. John Murray will publish almost immediately Mr. Edward Whymper's new guide-book to Zermatt and the Matterhorn. It contains a large number of illustrations and maps. Mr. Whymper's "Chamonix and Mont Blanc" is in its second edition.

The Rev. C. H. Robinson has written a Grammar of the Hausa language, which Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. are about to publish. Mr. Robinson is the author of the interesting book on Hausaland which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. published last year. Those who have read it will all the better understand Sir George Goldie's flattering references to the country and its inhabitants in his latest speech. Mr. Robinson has travelled through large portions of the Western Soudan, or, as it is now called, Nigeria.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are bringing out a book, by Mr. G. A. Parker, on South African Sports and Pastimes. The author is one of the foremost men in South African cricket. Football, also, is treated by him fully. Mr. Parker and his fellow sportsmen count for something in the evolution of the Imperial sentiment. He describes the introduction and the progress of British national games in the Colonies. Cyclists and tennis player will find much in his work to interest them.

In continuation of the foregoing subject, it may be mentioned that the Queen has accepted the dedication of Prince Ranjitsinji's work The Jubilee Book of Cricket, of which we lately made mention. It might be worth his while to write a book on British sports in India—not merely among the English population, who cultivate them on the whole (especially cricket) with a pious assiduity, but among the natives. English public school games have become naturalised in the few institutions which are called, rather inaccurately, Indian Etons. Messrs. Blackwood publish Prince Ranjit's book.

Messrs. R. E. Taylor and Son are bringing out a new and interesting venture under the attractive title of The Rambler's Library for Hedgeside, Seaside, and Fireside. The introductory volume is most appropriately devoted to Gilbert White's village and countryside, Nature Chat, as it is called, is the work of Mr. E. A. Martin, and will be issued at once.

Professor Bury, Gibbons's most recent editor, is contributing to the forthcoming number of The English Historical Review a paper on the sixth century Turks. In the same number will be printed, for the first time, and from a manuscript lately discovered in the Vatican, a fragment of a work by Roger Bacon. It is communicated by Father Gasquet, the learned writer on the dissolution of the English monasteries. Of more popular interest will be Mr. Basil Williams's paper The Duke of Newcastle and the Election of 1734, showing how the Parliamentary machine was engineered by the Minister whose principle was that every man had his price.

George Egerton, dashing in her local colouring, conveys the atmosphere of a scene and the human pathos of a situation with breadth and delicacy. In her new volume Symphonies (1 vol., Lane) she takes us to many lands, and introduces us to various types of character in accord with their environments. The most characteristic tale, albeit not the one most to our liking, is The heart of the Apple the scene of which is laid in Norway. The heroine, a vital, elemental girl of fifteen, becomes a mother. The father of her child is an English artist on tour. When, seven years later, the man returns to the place he finds the girl developed by her passionate motherhood into a noble and self-possessed woman. He claims her and the child, but she refuses to become his wife and to share her child with him. She is of the race of women to whom the child is first—the man always second. A Chilian Episode is a picturesque presentation of life in Chili. The seductive wiles of the women, the perfumed atmosphere, are brilliantly suggested, and form the background on which is enacted the pathetic tragedy of a young patriot's fate. Sea Pinks and A Nocturne have the same central motive; the chivalrous conduct of a man towards a woman in perilous position. One sketch is set in the sunny south, the other on the Thames Embankment on a rain-swept November night. The volume as a whole is not so striking as were its predecessors, but it is distinguished by more delicate handling of pathos and a tenderer treatment throughout. The impressionistic descriptive passages and the human touches that abound in the book lay hold of the imagination and linger in the memolery of the reader.

It is commonly said, and with justice, that the modern novel has drifted into the novel of thesis. It usually turns on a question of sex, a qestion of high or low politics, a question of religion, a question of marriage. It is no longer the smooth tale generally of love, and this entails a corresponding change in the critical notice. In spite of himself the critic's first impulse is to begin by saying not that he likes or dislikes the story, the plot, the character-drawing or the management of the elements, of purely human interest, but that he does or does not agree with the writer. He starts with the polemical difference, and his first word is apt to be like the first word of an orator in a debating society—I object. The novel under consideration, A Rose of Yesterday (1 Vol., Macmillan), is an excellent example of this tendency. It is Mr. Crawford's contribution to the marriage question. Our first impulse is to consider it as a proposition holding marriage to be a religious, not a social contract, and divorce immoral. It is only when this impulse has passed away that we find sufficient detachment of mind to admire the story for the subtlety and distinction of the character-drawing; the delicate and romantic charm of its workmanship. It is the history of a single day; the turning-point in the lives of the hero and heroine, already advanced in middle life. Colonel Wimpole, aged fifty-three, has loved one woman only, Helen Harmon, the wife of a maniac now shut up in an asylum. Both are ideal characters, and yet convincing, for their creator has brought poetic insight to their portrayal. An elderly maiden lady, Miss Wimpole, who loved once and has remained staunch to the memory of that love; a young girl who imagines herself in love with Colonel Wimpole; Archie Harmon, of arrested intellectual development, are the other characters, all keenly and tenderly drawn. Whether we agree or disagree with Mr. Crawford's thesis, we cannot but admire this poignant and beautiful story.

Mr. Wells is a past master of imaginative realism. The Plattner's Story (1 vol., Methuen) is a collection of seventeen stories, gruesome, fantastic, humorous; almost all are quite impossible, and all are written with such mastery of the art of effective presentation that, for the time being, we are under the spell of the author's literary hypnotism. The tale that gives its title to the volume is not, we think, the most successful; albeit the atmosphere of the other world about this one is admirably suggested, and the eerie experiences of the schoolmaster who has been so strangely shot out of his earthly environments are all the more convincing because of the vagueness of their setting. The Red Room is a creepy ghost story, in which no spectre puts in an appearance; but in which there is most subtly conveyed the sense of a haunting fear lurking in every corner, hiding in the curtains of a room where a sin has been committed. The terror becomes almost a palpable presence as we read this tale. To those who delight in a shudder we can unhesitatingly recommend, The Sea Raiders. For repulsive excellence we know nothing except Gilliat's encounter with the octopus in the "Travailleurs de la Mer that can compare with this description of men-preying monsters of the sea. Every tale in the volume is worth reading, and every tale has more or less power to hold and haunt the imagination.

It is needless to say that Miss L. Dougall discourses of the tender passion in "A Dozen Ways of Love" (1 vol., A. and C. Black). The stories are delicately original variations on the world-old theme. A commercial traveller tells how a vulgar, general Frenchman becomes the ideal of Mdlle. Zilda, the daughter of an innkeeper in a Canadian town and how the unrequited, unguessed, unasked-for passion enlarges and beautifies the girl's nature and is her baptism, into womanhood. "A Taint in the Blood" is a dramatic tale informed throughout with a touch of mysticism. Very tender in its handling is "Young Love," wherein a sentimental Irish servant girl persuades an old lady, who refuses to take nourishment, that the man she loved in her youth is waiting downstairs and is anxious that she should eat. All the little stories contain some fresh and delightful touches of character and of quaintness of environment.

At the large garden party which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave on Friday (July 16) the Colonial Premiers, "Atlas" of the *World* is informed, took an opportunity of expressing personally to their hostess, on behalf of themselves and our kinsmen over seas, the gratitude and affection with which she is regarded as one of their earliest and staunchest friends. Half a century ago, when the importance of the Colonies to the Mother Country had scarcely dawned upon the public at home, and when our Colonies were viewed by the official mind rather as troublesome than as precious possessions, Baroness Burdett-Coutts recognised the duty that we owed to those who had carried the British flag into far corners of the earth, and were building up our great Empire. It was through her munificence that, fifty years ago, the Bishoprics of Adelaide and Cape Town were founded—only one of many acts by which she shewed her interest in the welfare of Englishmen beyond the seas. That her ready sympathy at a time when encouragement was most needed has not been forgotten was shown by a cablegram sent to her through the Bishop of Bath and Wells the day before the garden party, offering her the grateful congratulations of the Diocese of Adelaide. Expressions of similar feeling were heard on all sides at Holly Lodge on that day, not only from Colonial visitors, but from the representatives of India, the Strait Settlements, and the many Bishops and other guests from the United States.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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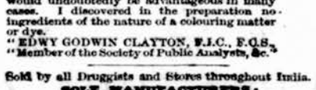

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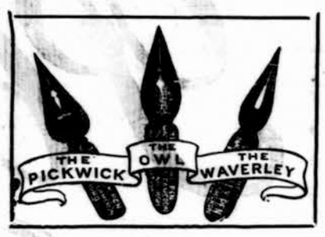

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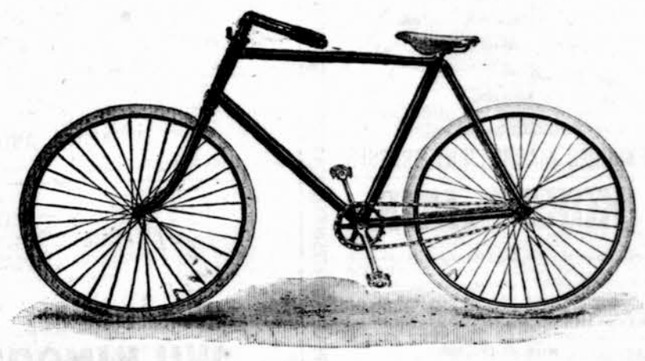

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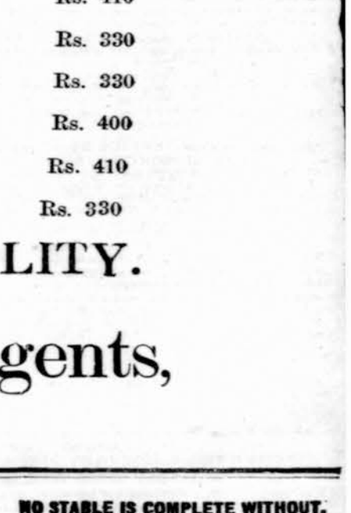

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